THE ATHENÆUM.

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON REVIEWS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

The present multiplicity of literary Reviews, and the great freedom of censure in which some of them indulge, having produced much discussion concerning their utility and proper office, I beg leave to offer some observations on the subject through the medium of the *Athenæum*, which I do with the less hesitation, as I perceive that criticism on modern authors makes no part of its plan.

The business of a reviewing critic may be divided into three branches, which it will be of advantage to consider separately: these are, *information*, *correction*, and *addition*.

I. The most essential part of the office of a reviewer must be admitted to be, the communicating to the public such information respecting the works offered to it as may direct the choice of readers, and serve all the purposes of literary intelligence. This was, doubtless, the primary intention of the projectors of these publications, as may be judged by the titles of several of them, which express nothing but historical notice; and it has been almost exclusively pursued in some of the most distinguished, especially on the continent. In this view, the critic acts as a kind of appraiser between the author and the public; and it is his particular business to see that the goods presented for sale (to use mercantile language) are really what they profess to be, and that nothing fallacious or defective is offered under a specious title. Where the subject will admit of it, exact analysis is requisite, whereby an intelligent reader may discover what there is of novelty in the plan or execution. Specimens, fairly selected, are to be given; new facts and observations are to be pointed out; and every thing is to be placed in view which may conduce to a full and impartial judgment of the merits of the work under consideration. The

duty of the reviewer in this part of his office will form a rule for his *prerogatives*. If it is his *duty* to see whether the book fulfils its promises, it is also his *right* to detect and expose all those faults that depreciate its value and detract from the pretensions of the writer; such are, plagiarisms, repetitions, blunders, deficiencies, and the like. The extent of literary and scientific knowledge requisite for the adequate execution of this branch of the reviewer's office, renders it a higher department than is perhaps conceived by those critics, whose great object seems to be the giving scope to *their own* opinions upon every occasion, and appearing as original writers. In fact, it is that branch in which an unpractised reviewer is most liable to lose credit; and nothing can more display the difference between the real man of letters and the shallow pretender, than the manner in which this task is performed; it is also that part of his duty which most exposes the censor to the resentment of bad writers. Nothing irritates more than detection; and I believe it will be found, that the loudest complaints among authors and publishers have been excited by the fair exposure of such faults as could not honestly have been passed over. We have in these times a perpetual current of new publications by needy writers, who are totally unqualified to treat on any one subject from their own stores, and rely upon transcript, compilation, and pillage of every kind, to fill up the destined measure of their volumes. The public is continually cheated by titles promising what is never performed; by false pretensions to novelty and originality; and by all the arts of amplification, which render the little that may be worth reading a scandalously dear bargain, on account of the worthless matter in which it is enveloped. It may, I fear, be truly asserted, to the disgrace of modern authorship, that in no species of merchandize are more frauds and impositions practised than in that which issues from the press. The reviewer's office lays him under the obligation of exposing these, and no private considerations ought to restrain him from the performance of so essential a duty.

Having informed his readers of what a book contains, and how far it corresponds with its title and proposals, the reviewer may wave the consideration of its *absolute* value, for of this there is scarcely any criterion. It must appear in a totally different light to persons engaged in different objects of pursuit; and no one, perhaps, has a right to estimate this for another. The antiquary and the naturalist may mutually hold each other's researches in contempt, and the theologian or metaphysician may despise those of both; but the general critic is bound to give a free allowance to the tastes and pursuits of all. Indeed, he cannot possibly be an adequate judge of a work upon a topic which he himself has not studied, and for which, therefore, he may not be presumed to have acquired a predilection. It is to be remembered, that a review is not consulted for the purpose of being instructed in what ought to be the objects of an individual's study, but for that of being informed whether such and such books, which from their titles attract the reader's notice, are worth his perusal. If they are

estimable

estimable to the class to whom they are directed, they have their appropriate value.

II. We are next to consider the *corrective* office of a reviewer; an important, but at the same time a delicate part of his duty. This regards both the author and the public. Correction, as it respects the author, can avowedly only have his benefit in view; it therefore supposes a certain degree of approbation, and implies the opinion, that the work he has published is worth amendment, or that something good is to be expected from the future exertion of his talents. The critic here takes upon him the character of a preceptor; and there is no species of literary defect which he may not with propriety point out to his pupil. Undoubtedly in this case he assumes a superiority which may subject him to the imputation of self-conceit, and his critical remarks are all at the hazard of his reputation. A cautious, or a modest man, will therefore be sparing of his emendatory observations, which are rather spontaneous than required from him in his reviewing capacity.

With regard to the public, his corrective office is more limited, but at the same time more obligatory. As a literary censor, he is to consider himself as the guardian of literary propriety. All faults of diction, therefore, come under his inspection; and it is a very important part of his business to mark out and stigmatise those violations of purity and good taste which the affectation of singularity on one hand, and the cant of fashion on the other, are perpetually obtruding upon language, to the danger of its lasting injury. Those faults, too, which more properly belong to style, such as excess of ornament, turgid pomposity, finical nicety, unnatural transposition, perplexed arrangement, and the like, are open to his animadversion. Nor can he be said to exceed his due limits when he notes logical errors, such as sophistical and inconclusive reasoning of every kind. This he may do without making himself a party in the matter in debate, merely as the advocate of good writing.

But there is a still higher department of correction to which the reviewer's office extends; that of moral default. In a country, where the press is not subject to the control of a licenser, it is of high importance that the self-constituted tribunals to which authors are by custom rendered amenable, should take cognizance of every thing in which the public morality is concerned. It cannot be doubted, that every sentiment in a writer obviously subversive of the principles of virtue, and every picture and expression offensive to decency and tending to excite licentious emotions, is a just object of the castigation of a literary censor, who is performing an essential service to society when he puts readers upon their guard against the seductions of loose and immoral publications. But there is danger, lest in fulfilling this duty he should assume too much of the inquisitorial spirit, and should extend to systems and opinions those censures which are just only when applied to direct immoralities. There is no character which the reviewers of this country are so ready to sustain, as that of the champions

pions of particular dogmas; and when these are brought into the field of discussion, they are prone to exchange their proper office of reporters for that of controversialists. The zeal by which they are actuated may be honest and well-intentioned; but they ought to know, that in attempting to perform one duty to the public, they infringe another, and that they infallibly cease to give fair and impartial representations of works when they aim at refuting them. I cannot think that the reviewer's *correcting office* reaches to such matters of debate as are the common and allowed topics of literary controversy. At least, if he chooses to make himself a party in such contests, he must be content to forfeit the proud prerogative of holding the critical balance, and of acting in the character of Literary Justice personified. Such a character requires him, temporarily at least, to discard from his mind all preferences of one system above another, and solely to confine his judgment to the *manner* in which the writer before him maintains his cause. In this he will generally find no small exercise for his censorial powers. Besides the ability with which the polemic has performed his task, he will have to consider the temper and spirit in which it is done. Here it is proper that the reviewer should stedfastly adhere to one principle, namely, the equal right of every literary disputant to a hearing, and consequently his equality in the controversial field to any antagonist. It will therefore become him to express his disapprobation of every instance of arrogance and intolerance in the party who, taking the high ground of authority, may be disposed to refuse to another the same right of freely maintaining his opinions that he himself assumes. Every other indication of bigotry and illiberality will also call for his animadversion; and he will regard it as his office to protect the modest against the insolent, the mild and urbane against the rude and ferocious. There is no doubt that these literary *courts of honour* have much contributed to soften the asperity of debate, and preserve decorum between combatants; and they would have been more efficacious in this respect, had they always been content to act as umpires, and abstained from interfering in the character of partisans.

III. With respect to the *additions* which a reviewer may furnish to his articles, or, in other words, the degree in which he may appear as an *original writer*, the question has in some measure been anticipated under the last head; since his taking the part of a principal in the controversial topics that come before him, is that kind of original writing to which he will naturally feel the greatest propensity. There are, however, periodical critics, who, in the confidence of their own abilities, and stimulated by the ambition of shining, or the appetite of talking, start away upon the hint of the author's title-page, entirely lose sight of his book, and launching out as essayists, kindly oblige their readers with a full detail of *their own* systems and notions. It cannot be denied, that such sallies have occasionally given birth to valuable and ingenious disquisitions; but surely it may be affirmed, that in a work professing itself to be a review of other persons' performances,

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"non erat his locus," these voluntaries are out of place. The most useful and appropriate addition is when, upon occasion of a book on some curious or uncommon subject, a well-informed critic presents a preliminary view of all that has hitherto been written concerning it, and thus gratifies his reader with a piece of scientific or literary history, which he might be at a loss to find elsewhere. Some of the more learned of the reviewing tribe have followed this plan with great success, and have thereby conferred a value upon their publications superior to that of a mere report of the passing literature of the time. Additions, likewise, which are supplementary to the work under consideration, and convey information with which the author was unacquainted, will always be well received, and favourably distinguish the adept in the department he has undertaken, from the tiro or smatterer. Such displays of knowledge and erudition, if less brilliant than original dissertations and rhetorical flourishes, are abundantly more useful, and will in the end conduce more to the solid reputation of the review.

A remark or two on the language and manner adopted by literary censors shall conclude this discussion.

A strain of petulance has not been unusual to periodical critics, especially of the younger sort, who have appeared to regard authors as so many culprits brought before them for sentence, and have put on all the airs of superiority which would be justified by such a relation as that between judge and criminal. But the reviewer ought to remember, that to authors he owes his being, and that an approved writer stands, in literary merit, beyond comparison higher than his critic. Degraded as the profession of author may have become, it is ostensibly that of one who exercises the noblest of arts, for the instruction or liberal amusement of mankind; and this character is still supported in all its respectability by many individuals. The first impression given by a book is that of thought and labour, expended in a manner of which proportionally few in society are capable; and to sit down to such a performance with the purpose and expectation of meeting with matter for satire and ridicule, is surely an unpromising preparation for exercising the critical office. To raise a laugh is so sure a method of becoming popular, that we need not wonder if reviewers have been ready to indulge in the ludicrous whenever occasion offered, and that some of them have gone out of their way to find such occasions. It is to little purpose to argue against a practice which the public taste will always encourage; and it may be admitted, that the vanity, self-conceit, and extravagance of some authors, can be corrected by no chastisement so effectually as by that of ridicule. But to hurl scorn and contempt upon well-meaning and unresisting mediocrity, is unmanly; and habitually to employ sarcasm and irony, for the sake of tickling the fancy of light readers, and gaining a reputation for wit and vivacity, is to degrade the office of a literary censor.

Not much needs be said against the use of virulent invective, opprobrious epithets, and the other flowers of vituperative rhetoric, since

they are such manifest indications of rudeness and vulgarity, that no writer who aspires to the character of a gentleman can deliberately stain his pages with them. Nor will there be much occasion to warn a reviewer against personalities, while his own responsibility for them stands in his view. In fact, he ought to be entirely ignorant of the author who comes before him, except so far as he is an author, or makes known his profession and designation in his title-page. I am even of opinion, that it should be a matter of etiquette never, on the strongest ground of popular report, to assign a work to a writer who has not avowed it. If he does not prefix his name, he has, probably, a good reason for not doing it; and the reviewer has no right to violate his secret, although he may mean a compliment in bringing him before the public.

To conclude—the most essential quality for the right exercise of this assumed magistracy is *principle*. As an orator has been defined "Vir bonus dicendi peritus," so a critic might be characterised, Vir bonus legendi peritus. His golden rule ought to be his duty towards authors and towards the public; and that, with a sound understanding, will keep him right, where wit and genius would err. Let him but sink all private and selfish ends, and divesting himself of prejudices and partialities, resolve to act the fair and honourable part, and the office will not lose its credit in his hands.

VERUS.

CHANGES UNDER THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE ARMY.

THE pay of the troops has been augmented under Alexander. The regiments, which in Paul's time were named after their colonels, have received a fixed denomination. The uniform has been gradually brought back to what it was before that emperor altered it. Squadrons of reserve have been constituted, and soldiers' schools have been formed near the quarters of the cavalry. Changes have been made in the manner of forming new regiments, and in the distribution of recruits. None of the newly-formed regiments receive more than 141 recruits, which are divided among the companies so that there are no more than 12 to every 100 old soldiers. In forming a new regiment, a company of soldiers is taken from each of eleven old regiments, whose places are supplied by as many recruits; and in this manner the army may be augmented by 60,000 men, without any observable difference between the old and new soldiers. In time of war, every regiment of infantry that marches into the field receives, in order to replace the wounded and dead, 24 men in a company, or 288 in all, from the regiments that remain in garrison, who are replaced by recruits.

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The children of soldiers, recruits, and peasants, or persons attached to the staff, receive their dismission after twenty-five years. Dismissed officers preserve a third of their pay by way of pension. They are divided into three classes: 1. They who have served twenty years, receive a third of their pay, as augmented since 1802. 2. They who are dismissed without a cause assigned, receive a third of the pay of 1763. 3. They who are dismissed with consent of government, receive two-thirds of the pension of invalids.

A levy of two recruits out of 500 souls produces 68,253 men, who are to replace 57,882 withdrawn from the service.

Several ukases have been issued respecting the nobility employed in military service. Their dismission is not granted till after fifteen years of service, three of them as subaltern officers.

MARINE.

The Russian navy, though much augmented during the reign of the empress Catharine, had greatly declined at the close of it. Paul, who was fond of maritime affairs, built many new ships, and introduced various improvements into this department. The navy is an object of attention in the administration of Alexander, and several new regulations have been made respecting the sea-service. According to a report of the present minister of the marine, there ought to be in the Black Sea, 21 ships of the line and 8 frigates; and in the Baltic, 27 ships of the line and 26 frigates; but this number is as yet by no means complete. The galley-fleet is composed of 20 vessels; forty gun-boats are stationed in the Black Sea; and there are two flotillas, one in the Caspian Sea, the other at Ochotsk.

The mode of ballotting for the promotion of officers, introduced by Peter I. has been modified by an ordinance of 1804, which limits it to the ranks from lieutenant to rear-admiral. By this alteration the minister has acquired the means of recompensing extraordinary merit.

A school for pilots has been created, and their condition on board has been ameliorated. That of the sailors has also been improved. They are divided into two classes, that of recruits, and that of men who have already served. For recruiting, those governments are selected which have many lakes and great rivers, or border on the sea. The age of recruits was fixed at 25; but since 1803, boys from 12 to 20 are received in the provinces on the Baltic.

The number of marines on board has been diminished, and that of sailors augmented. The corps of marine cadets has undergone several improvements. Much attention has been paid to the construction of ships after models sent from England. The admiralty is engaged in procuring translations into the Russian language of the best works on the marine, and in the compilation of manuals for learners. The emperor has approved the formation of a committee for drawing up a system of the nautical sciences; and the marine geometry has already been published. The organization of the admiralty has been simplified, and the

the officers and sailors have received permission to enter into the merchant service.

The port of Kronstadt, which is the centre of the Baltic fleet, has been improved. At Revel, the old harbour is left for commerce, and a new one is constructing for the reception of 25 ships of the line. Roggersholm is the galley-harbour, and will also admit ships of the line. On the Black Sea ships of war will be constructed at Cherson, fitted out at Otschakof, and stationed at Achtiar or Sevastopol. Ships of the line can lie in safety in the road of Odessa. There are four admirals under the minister of marine, who have inspection of the ports.

COMMERCE.

The canals for internal navigation, which were commenced under the preceding sovereigns, have been continued by Alexander, and three have been completed in his reign; of these are the canals of Sjæss and Novogorod, the first of which is the prolongation of that of Ladoga, the second facilitates the navigation of the Msta to the boats which proceed from the Volga to lake Ilmen.

The works are in progress which are to unite the Volga and Neva, the Duna and Dnieper; that is to say, the Baltic and the Black Sea. The canal of Maria will form a second junction of the Neva with the Volga. The locks constructed at the falls of the Dnieper will enable large vessels to ascend and descend, and thereby open an internal market to the salt of the Crimea, and procure ship timber to the dock of Cherson.

The canal projected by Catharine II. and carrying into execution by her grandson, who gives it her name, will unite the two Keltmas, one of which, by means of communicating rivers, discharges its waters into the White Sea, the other into the Caspian. A canal of 20 wersts will form this grand communication.

The fisheries of the Caspian Sea have been placed under new regulations, which have abolished a great number of abuses. A herring fishery has been established at Archangel, and some Dutchmen have been procured to teach their mode of salting and packing the fish. A company has also been formed, under the imperial patronage, for the whale-fishery, the factories of which are to be at Onega and Archangel.

The commerce of the Black Sea has particularly engaged the attention of the government in this reign. After having obtained from the Turks the free passage of the Dardanelles, it has issued several ordinances in favour of the foreigners who shall come to traffic in these countries, or shall send their goods to the port of Odessa. The customs have been diminished; the commercial towns have been allowed their particular governors, with great privileges to new inhabitants. A lazaretto has been built at Odessa.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The former institutions for public instruction having been found defective,

defective, a new system has been organized under the present government, of which the following are the particulars.

The establishments for education consist of circle-schools, gymnasiums in the towns which are the seat of a government, and universities. Each parish has, besides, a parochial school, maintained voluntarily by the lord.

Every circle is to have its school, the order and discipline of which are to be regulated by an inspector, nominated either by the university, or by the director of the government-school.

Every government-town is to have, besides schools for the inferior classes, a gymnasium, under the inspection of the director of the government-school, who has, besides, superintendence over the public and private schools.

There are to be six universities, with districts or circuits annexed to each. To those already existing at Moscow, Wilna, and Dorpat, are to be added new ones for St. Petersburgh, Cazan, and Charkow. In process of time, the towns of Kiow, Tobolsk, and Ustjug Weliki, will enjoy the same advantage.

Each university has its own administration. The rector is chosen by the general assembly of the university, and presented to the emperor for his confirmation. The university sends every year some of its members to inspect the schools of the circuit. The directory of the schools is composed of the curators of the universities, and other members nominated by the emperor. The appointments and rank of the professors of the schools and universities are regulated by the ukase. The universities grant degrees, after a strict examination. They possess internal jurisdiction over the persons subordinate to them; but an appeal lies from their decrees to the directing senate. They have the rank of the colleges or dicasteries of the empire. Five years after the foundation of the establishments for instruction, no individual can occupy a civil post, or be in the judiciary order, who has not frequented them.

Besides these universities and schools, there are schools established for particular purposes, such as the Academies of the Arts, the Schools of Medicine, Mineralogy, Navigation, &c. According to the new organization, the medico-chirurgical school of Petersburgh takes the title of Academy of Medicine, and enjoys a large increase of appointment. Government maintains 160 young men in it. The school of Navigation at Petersburgh has undergone alterations; 50 students are educated in it at the expence of government.

The Russian Academy of Sciences has experienced the generosity of the emperor. Several of its members are obliged to give courses of lectures in quality of professors.

Schools of Agriculture have been established by individuals in several parts of the empire, on the encouragement of the government.

The emperor has abolished the office of literary censors, but not the censure itself. The introduction of new books is submitted to the same regulations as before 1796. The inspection of books belongs to the governors, who may consult the directors of the schools; and no

work can be printed without their consent. The academies are their own censors. Books of religion cannot be printed at private presses; and the approbation of the synod is necessary for those which relate to the Greek religion.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

SEVERAL bottles, containing letters directed to me, have been thrown into the sea at different times by my brother, as experiments upon the currents. Three of these letters have reached me, and I transmit you an account of them, in the hope that others may be encouraged to repeat trials which we have found so successful.

The first was thrown over May 23, 1802, lat. 33. 46. N.
long. 64. 27. W.
and found December 18th, of the same year, at the North West end of St. Salvador - - - - - lat. 23. 30. N.
long. 73. 30. W.

Its course, therefore, had been S. 37° 21′ W. 778 miles, or $3\frac{7}{10}$ miles per day.

A second was thrown over June 6, 1802, lat. 44. 40. N.
long. 45. 6. W.
and picked up December 2, 1804, off the West end of the Bermudas, by a fishing boat, belonging to a place in lat. 32. 16 or 17. N.
long. 69. 49. W.

At that season of the year these boats seldom go above five or six miles from the land, and generally to the Northward.

The course of this bottle is S. 51° 5′ W. 1184 miles, or $1\frac{1}{10}$ per day.

The third had a better passage; it was thrown over June 25, 1806,
lat. 51. 48. N.
long. 27. 26. W.
and picked up about the latter end of September, on the Western coast of Ireland, near Erriss-head.

Its course is N. 76° 4′ E. 631 miles. $6\frac{4}{10}$ per day.

This last had been oiled, and though it had been so short a time at sea, was nearly illegible when it came to shore; whereas the others had received no other injury than that of wear and tear in the hands of the curious. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the gentlemen who did me the favour of forwarding them.

Should any of your readers be in possession of similar facts, they are requested to communicate them. The importance of the subject need not be pointed out; every successful experiment is a contribution to some future chart of the currents.

R. S.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is a remarkable circumstance, that not only national triumphs, but national disasters, have awakened that spirit of poetical patriotism which loves to dwell upon every thing deeply interesting in our country's history, and to give vent to the sympathy it inspires. The favourite Welsh ditty of *Morfa Ruddlan*, and the pathetic Scotch dirge of *The Flowers of the Forest*, are well known to have been composed upon such mournful occasions. I find from a foreign journal that the celebrated sea-fight of Trafalgar has given birth to various poetical effusions in Spain, among which one is particularly distinguished, entitled, "The Widow's Sighs," being a kind of monologue, interspersed with pieces of music, supposed to be recited by the widow of a sailor killed in the battle.

This circumstance reminded me of a passage in Mr. Montgomery's noble ode of "The Ocean" (to the transcendant beauty of which few readers, we presume, have been insensible) where, casting a poet's glance upon this famous scene of destruction, he says,

> **For Britannia is wielding her trident to day,**
> **Consuming her foes in her ire,**
> **And hurling her thunder with absolute sway**
> **From her wave-ruling chariots of fire:**
> **She triumphs;—the winds and the waters conspire**
> **To spread her invincible name;**
> **The universe rings with her fame:**
> **But the cries of the fatherless mix with her praise,**
> **And the *tears of the widow* are shed on her bays!**

It is this alliance of tenderness with triumph which alone can render exultation over the calamities of mankind, though the subject be a fallen foe, tolerable to a reflecting mind. In the admiration of patriotic valour, and in compassion for innocent suffering, both parties can unite; and the songs of the victor need not be absolutely discordant with the dirges of the vanquished.

Yours, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

AS a practical instance of the difficulty under which scholars laboured in the procuring of books antecedently to the invention of printing, permit me to lay before your readers a translation of a letter from Leonardo Aretino, secretary to Innocent VII. and Gregory XII. to his friend Nicolo Nicoli, a learned Florentine.

"Pietro Miano, a very pleasant companion and a most learned man, being earnestly desirous of procuring a transcript of Aulus Gellius's Attic Nights, at Florence, has requested my friendly assistance in the affair; for he hopes, that by your industry and attention, a manuscript

nuscript of that work may be found there, and also a scribe who will copy it with care and speed. He will, of course, pay whatever money is requisite both to purchase paper and to remunerate the copyist, for which purpose he has obtained a credit upon Giovanni de' Medici's bank. May I request you to attend to this commission with your usual diligence? Farewell."

Rome, March 27th 1407.

Another letter, from the same distinguished scholar, on the subject of ornamenting a MS. may not be uninteresting to collectors of books, or to those who love to trace the progress of the arts.

"I flatter myself that I have no occasion to press my suit in many words, when I write to you on behalf of an intimate friend, and request your assistance in a matter which will not give you much trouble. Bartolomeo Capra, of Cremona, as I have previously had occasion to inform you, is greatly attached to the study of polite literature: and though he is now promoted to the episcopal dignity, he cannot forego his affection for the muse. Being possessed of an elegantly written copy of Cicero's Orations, he wishes to get the first letter of each chapter illuminated; I beg, therefore, that you will use all diligence in this business, and take care that the letters in question are not emblazoned with gold or blue [murex] but in the antient fashion. He could have got them gilded here, but he despises this mode of ornamenting, and is passionately fond of the antique. Be so good, then, as to get these ornaments executed in a style which will, in your opinion, be most likely to gratify his taste. I send the volume by the bearer of this letter.

"Farewell. *Siena.*"

If any of your learned correspondents will be so good as to describe this ancient mode of illuminating, which Bartolomeo so decidedly preferred to blue and gold, he will, I presume, much oblige many of your readers, and certainly

Yours,

INDAGATOR.

For the Athenæum.

AS literary anecdotes were, perhaps, never more assiduously sought after than at present, the following may not possibly be unacceptable. Number 595 of the Spectator (for September 14, 1714) which is supposed to have been written by an unknown hand, was the production of a Mr. Castleton, a college friend and acquaintance of Addison's. This gentleman was also author of a small collection of poems never published, although a few copies were printed for his friends, and his name is affixed to a commendatory anagram and acrostic, addressed to the author of a curious pamphlet entitled "A Key to the Lock; or, a Treatise,

Treatise, proving beyond all Contradiction the dangerous Tendency of a late Poem, entituled, The Rape of the Lock, to Government and Religion, by Esdras Barnevelt, Apothecary," second edition, 8vo. London 1715, where Mr. Castleton styles himself "A well-willer to the Coalition of Parties."

It may not be superfluous to state in this place, that another number of the same work takes its rise from a singular circumstance: it is No. 71. In the year 1711, James Hirst lived servant with the honourable Edward Wortley. It happened one day, that in re-delivering a parcel of letters to his master, he by mistake gave him one which he had written to his sweetheart, and kept back Mr. Wortley's. He soon discovered his error, and immediately hurried to his master to retrieve it; but unfortunately (or rather, we may call it, fortunately) for poor James, it happened to be the first that presented itself, and before his return Mr. Wortley had perused the enamoured footman's love story. James entreated to have it returned. "No," said Mr. Wortley, "no, James, you shall be a great man; this letter shall appear in the Spectator." It was accordingly communicated to Mr. Steele, and published in James's own words, "Dear Betty," &c.

S. J. C.

For the Athenæum.

TO PATENTEES, MANUFACTURERS, AND MECHANICS.

Mr. Editor,

IT is generally lamented by ingenious and scientific men, that ideas and inventions are too frequently lost to the world, for the want of sufficient publicity and introduction; the author of them, in consequence, loses the honour and rewards which are his due, and the country the advantage of his labours.

To remedy this evil, as far as my humble means permit, has long been my wish; and I shall feel happy, if the plan I am about to suggest, be the means of rescuing the mechanic from the oblivion which, alas! too generally envelopes him.

My lectures on experimental philosophy are pretty generally known; the lovers of science are their best friends, and the satisfaction with which many of them enter into some mechanical inventions of late date, which I have introduced to them, assures me that by exhibiting, explaining, or working the models, plans, or drawings of ingenious men, much ground would be gained, and means suggested of forwarding the interests of those whose labours are now so frequently lost.

Patents, we find, are of little service, and are almost as generally evaded as obtained. The only means of securing to inventors the benefit of their ingenuity seems to be, to inform the world *who* really is the author, manufacturer, or patentee, and *where* the machine, contrivance,

trivance, &c. is to be had. I have only further to observe, that my inducement is merely to serve the public, and that I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

D. W. WALKER.

No. 5, Gloucester-street, Portman-square,
21st Feb. 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

ON reading Livy (book xxxvii.) I was lately struck with a remarkable coincidence between a project started by a Roman commander, and some which were brought forward during the late (or, rather, the present) war by certain of our nautical speculators. In the war which the Romans, with their allies Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and the Rhodians, carried on against king Antiochus, a fleet of this king was lying in the port of Ephesus. The allied fleet being assembled at Samos, a council of war was held, to consider what measures should be taken against the enemy. It was there proposed by C. Livius, who had just resigned his command of the Roman ships to a successor, that they should sail to Ephesus, and there sink in the mouth of the harbour a number of merchant-vessels, filled with ballast or shingle (saburra). This, he said, would effectually block up the enemy's ships, since the entrance into the port was a long, narrow, and shallow channel, resembling a river. To this plan king Eumenes objected, by asking what was intended to be done after sinking the vessels. Were they to sail away with their own fleet upon other expeditions, or to remain blockading the port? If the former, could it be doubted that the enemy would raise the sunken vessels, and open the harbour again with greater ease than they had closed it? If, on the other hand, the blockade was to be continued, of what use would it be to have obstructed the harbour? These arguments overthrew the project, which was probably rather that of a landsman than of one well acquainted with maritime affairs; and I suppose the same may be said of the modern projects above alluded to.

Your's, &c. N. N.

For the Athenæum.

THE miserable condition into which many young women are brought, by being seduced from the paths of virtue by the wicked arts of the other sex, is such as ought to excite the compassion of every person, who has the smallest spark of benevolence left; and every

every means should be tried to restore those unhappy victims of seduction to a virtuous and happy course of life: this is a duty incumbent on us all. Another duty likewise we have to perform, which is to do what lies in our power to prevent seduction. Various are the means to be used for this purpose: the legislator, the magistrate, the parent, and the friend—all should contribute their assistance to protect innocence. That much might be done by legislative interference I have no doubt, provided the laws were properly executed. One most necessary alteration in our code appears to me to be, that of making seduction under promise of marriage or other artifice a crime punishable by a *public prosecution*, and not merely *an actionable offence*. In order to shew the inefficacy of the laws, let us take the following imaginary case into consideration, and then determine, whether the bringing an action for damages be sufficient for preventing the evil.

We will imagine that a young woman, living with her parents and family in great domestic comfort, becomes acquainted with a man, who, having gained her affections, most solemnly promises to marry her, and under that promise seduces her; that she lives some time with him, in full expectation of being married to him; that he, wishing to get rid of her, tells her he is not able to marry and maintain her, but that he will procure her a place in a respectable family, where she may live at ease, and, that instead of providing her with this situation, he takes her to some house frequented by profligates of both sexes, and there leaves her, where the keeper of it lets her run into debt for maintenance, and then threatens to throw her into gaol if she will not live by prostitution. I ask, as the law now stands, how can this most infamous man be punished, be made a proper example of? To a compassionate mind it is a subject of deep distress, to see, in the streets of the metropolis, at night, vast numbers of females walking about, seeking the bread of infamy—females who might, many of them, have been happy wives and mothers, had it not been for the wicked arts of men, but who now, alas! may never more know what comfort is—may, in the course of a few years, overwhelmed with guilt, with sorrow, and disease, sink into the grave, before half their years are run. Means, no doubt, ought to be taken to clear the streets of these unfortunate young creatures, but such means only as are consistent with justice and mercy. Difficult as this task may be, I hope it is possible. One method is, by offering them an asylum, where they may be comfortably maintained, and virtuously instructed; where they may be taught industrious and moral habits. An asylum of this sort, the Magdalen Hospital, has existed for nearly fifty years, to the credit of this nation, which, although it may not have reclaimed so many objects as some persons may have supposed it should have done, has, no doubt, reclaimed many, who would otherwise have remained in their vicious courses. The liberal support which it receives from the public will, it is hoped, continue, and never permit it to cease doing the like good in future. A new institution, for the same purposes, entitled, "*The London Female Penitentiary*," has lately been established, and will, probably, before many months, have an asylum opened for the reception

tion of unfortunate victims of seduction, which will give an additional number of young women an opportunity of reforming.

H.

OMNIANA.

21. *Epitaph in Barton Church-yard, Westmoreland.*

Hic jacet Francisca Dawes, filia Thomæ Flecher de Strickland Armigeri, natu maxima; perquam charissima quidem et perdilecta uxor Lanceloti Dawes de Barton-Kirke, generosi. Quæ huic mundo spe multo melioris, 23° Feb. valedixit: Anno ætatis suæ 23 Annoque Dni. 1673.

Under this stone, reader, interr'd doth lie
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy.
At her appearance the noon-sun
Blushed and shrunk in 'cause quite out-done.
In her concenter'd did all grace dwell;
God pluck'd my rose that he might take a smell.
I'll say no more, but weeping wish I may
Soon with thy dear chaste ashes come to lay.

Sic efflevit maritus.

22. *Locke.*

Locke's simile of the sheet of white paper is to be found in Hooker, "the soul of man being at first as a book wherein nothing is, and yet all things may be imprinted;" and Hooker, perhaps, remembered Aristotle, who compares it to a tablet without a picture.

23. *Hans Engelbrecht.*

Francis Okely, of St. John's, Cambridge, translated in 1780 some of the works of the German Visionary Hans Engelbrecht, who wrote an account of his own death and recovery, and of what he had seen in the other world. The sign which he gave to prove that he had seen hell was not an unapt one. "God," says he, "made the people who were with me to smell such a diabolical, horrible, and infernal stench, whilst I was getting out of bed, which was so immeasurably bad, and such a dreadful stench, that no other stench they could think of in all the world was comparable to it; and I thereupon said, by this you are to conclude infallibly that I have been before hell." Had the by-standers taken a candle to look for it, it is possible that poor Hans might have exhibited a specimen of the blue flames of the lower regions also.

24. *If.*

A Sicilian physician, who commented upon Galen, affirms, that man might be made immortal; and adds, that he would undertake to breed

breed up infants to be so, *qui ad hoc idonei essent*, *if* they were fit for the purpose.

25. *Or.*

In the emperor Leo's reign, says an ecclesiastical historian, the city of Constantinople was set on fire by a malignant and wicked devil, in the shape of a woman, *or*, by a poor woman, at the instigation of the devil, λεγεται γαρ επ αμφοτερα, for both are reported.

26. *The happiest of the Ottoman House.*

Sultan Ibrahim had a son by a Georgian slave of the Grand Sultana. This Georgian requested permission to make her pilgrimage to Mecca, and take her child there to be circumcised; her health also required that she should use the baths at Rhodes upon the way, for slow poison had been administered her by her mistress, and one motive for taking this pilgrimage was to escape the farther effects of her jealousy. On the voyage she was captured by some Maltese gallies, after a desperate action, and carried into Malta, where she soon died. The Grand Master gave the child to the care of the Dominicans, and when he grew up he entered their order, and took the name of Fr. Domenico Ottomano. In 1665 he was at Paris with the Venetian ambassador; the Friars had instructed him so well, that he was skilled in many sciences, and spake five or six languages. He was a man of strict piety, how much and every way the happiest of his race!

Ibrahim, the father, during the reign of his brother Amurat, had been spared from the usual family butchery, because he was supposed to have too little intellect to be dangerous, but he was closely confined, with only a black female mute to attend him. When Amurat died, all the great officers went into his prison to tell him that he was now Sultan; they came in time, for none but the negress ever entered his apartment, and her corpse was putrifying there. He suspected it was a trick of Amurat's to take away his life; and, clinging to a miserable existence, lifted up his hands and prayed Allah to preserve the Sultan, his brother, for the prosperity and glory of the Ottoman empire. He would not venture over the threshold of his prison till he saw his brother's body, and even then, afraid of the very corpse of one who had kept him so many years intombed alive, felt with his hands if he were really dead; and not yet satisfied with feeling him cold and stiff, knelt down to put his mouth to the dead mouth to try whether it breathed.

The loss of Candia is attributed to Ibrahim's resentment for the capture of this mistress and child; he vented it there, that being the most vulnerable part of Christendom.

27. *Effect of Music upon Animals.*

A few years ago some French philosophers made a concert for the national elephants to try their taste for music. The same thing had been done forty years before them by John Wesley. "I thought," says he, "it would be worth while to make an odd experiment. Remembering how surprisingly fond of music the lion at Edinburgh was,

I determined to try whether this was the case with all animals of the same kind. I accordingly went to the Tower with one who plays on the German flute; he began playing near four or five lions; only one of these (the rest not seeming to regard it at all) rose up, came to the front of his den, and seemed to be all attention; meantime a tyger in the same den started up, leaped over the lion's back, turned and ran under his belly, leaped over him again, and so to and fro incessantly. Can we account for this by any principle of mechanism? Can we account for it at all?"—Where is the mystery? Animals are affected by music just as men are who know nothing of the theory, and, like men, some have musical ears and some have not. One dog will howl at a flute or trumpet, while another is perfectly indifferent to it. This howling is probably not the effect of pain, as the animal shews no mark of displeasure; he seems to mean it as a vocal accompaniment.

Sir William Jones relates some remarkable instances of the effect of music upon animals, which has certainly been known from time immemorial; the tales of Orpheus would not else have existed. The fact is applied to good purpose by the eastern snake-catchers, and perhaps the story of the pied piper of Haarlem is but an exaggerated account of some musical rat-catcher. Beasts of prey are less likely to be affected by it than such as live *upon the alarm*, and have consequently a quicker and finer sense of hearing.

28. *He* would *make a simile.*

In the poems of Mr. John Lowe, jun. of Manchester, one of the very oddest volumes that ever was published, is the following simile:

the lifted skiff,
Seen, *like a something*, from a lofty mountain.

It would be well if the Butler-aboo statute against *making comparisons* were enforced upon some of our poets.

29.

A Frenchman published an account of the Inquisition, and dedicated it in these words to Mlle du Cambout de Coislon:

"Mademoiselle,

"J'aurois tort de me plaindre des rigueurs de l'Inquisition & des mauvais traitemens que j'ay eprouvez de la part de ses ministres, puis qu'en me fournissant la matiere de cet ouvrage, ils m'ont procuré l'avantage de vous la dedier."

30. *Dogs.*

There is a chapter in one of our metaphysical writers, shewing how dogs make syllogisms. The illustration is decisive. A dog loses sight of his master, and follows him by scent till the road branches into three; he smells at the first and at the second, and then, without smelling farther, gallops along the third. That animals should be found to possess in perfection every faculty which is necessary for their

well-being, is nothing wonderful; the wonder would be if they did not: but they sometimes display a reach of intellect beyond this.

For instance—dogs have a sense of time, so as to count the days of the week. My grandfather had one, who trudged two miles every Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example: A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a catholic as he was himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his last master, and, when he was dead, refused to eat, and died also.

Anecdotes of Animals would have been a better title for Mr. Bingley's book than Animal Biography. His book is a very interesting and very useful one. If this gentleman should be disposed to add to it any facts which he may occasionally meet with in the Omniana, they are at his service; he may be assured, that whenever the writer copies he is scrupulously accurate; and whenever he speaks in the first person, his word is as the affirmation of a Quaker.

A dog of my acquaintance found a bitch in the streets who had lost her master, and was ready to whelp; he brought her home, put her in possession of his kennel, and regularly carried his food to her, which it may be supposed he was not suffered to want during her confinement. For his gallantry, his name deserves to be mentioned—it was Pincher. Some of his other acquaintance may remember him. Whenever Pincher saw a trunk packing up in the house, he absconded for the next four-and-twenty hours. He was of opinion that home was the best place.

31. *St. Romuald.*

In the second volume of the Annual Anthology, is a tale of St. Romuald, stating that the Spaniards meant to murder him for the sake of securing his relicks. St. Andrew Foix is referred to in his Cronological History of England, and he follows St. Foix. The circumstance happened in Aquitain. St. Foix liked the story, but did not like to relate it of the French, and so fathered it upon the Spaniards. It is such writers as St. Foix who have brought a general suspicion upon French literature. The design of the peasants is called *Impia pietas* by S. Pietro Damiano.

St. Romuald's father took the habit of St. Benedict as well as his son; he did not like it, and was devising means how to get his vows repealed, and return once more into the world. The monks of his convent wrote in all haste for Romuald, who ordered him down into the dungeon, put him in the stocks, had him well flogged, and dieted him upon bread and water, till he brought him to such a state of godliness, that he was favoured with extasies and revelations. *Impia pietas* might have been said of this also! We are, however, only told, that it is a thing not to be imitated, unless by persons who are impelled by a superior power, as it is believed St. Romuald was.

The

The fifth commandment is as little respected by Popery as the second.

This St. Romuald, who was the founder of the Camaldulenses, must not be confounded (as sometimes has been the case) with the St. Rumbald, of whom many traces remain in England. Little Rumbald was a far more extraordinary fellow; he was the son of S. Kineburga, daughter of king Penda, of Mercia, and wife of the Northumbrian king Alfred. The saintling lived only three days, during which time he wrought miracles and made his will, by which he bequeathed his body to be kept one year at King's Sutton, the place of his birth; two years at Brackley, in Northamptonshire; and then to be deposited for ever at Buckingham. The executors seem to have disregarded these injunctions, for it was not translated to Brackley till three years after his death, and there it was detained—circumstances which render it probable that the will was never proved at Doctors Commons; this is to be regretted, for it would have been the greatest curiosity there.

32. *Atmospherical Stones.*

Juan II. of Castille, was caught in a shower of stones one day when he was hunting; they were like pumice stones in their appearance, and so light, that some which were as big as half a bushel did not weigh half a pound, and might have fallen upon any person's head without hurting it. This fact has, I believe, escaped the notice of those writers who have investigated this singular subject. It is well authenticated. The king sent some of them by his physician to Juan de Mena, and the physician relates the circumstance in his letters. It is, perhaps, the most important fact of the kind, as, from the levity of the stones, it is plain that they must have been formed in the atmosphere.

33. *Touching for the Evil.*

The following public notice was issued by Charles II. May 18, 1664.

His sacred Majesty having declared it to be his royal will and purpose to continue the healing of his people for the Evil during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to the town in the interim and lose their labour.

Newes, 1664.

It is said, that the Kings of England exercised this miraculous prerogative as Kings of France, to whom it was granted at St Marculf's intercession; a miracle which, it is observed, is not common in Hagiology. If this be the case, we have waved it by dropping the title, and the gift vests in Bonaparte since his anointment. Our Kings have, however, the uncontested power of blessing rings, which they used to give away, and which were of special virtue against the falling sickness. When was this custom disused? It is spoken of by Polydore Virgil as a thing well known in his time.

31. The

34.

The following was found among the papers of the Rev. J. C. Ryland, and published with his funeral sermon:

June 25, Evening 10, 1744. Æt. 20 years, 8 months, 2 days.

If there is ever a God in heaven or earth, I vow and protest in his strength; or that, God permitting me, I'll find him out; and I'll know whether he loves or hates me; or I'll die and perish, soul and body, in the pursuit and search.

(Witness) *John Collet Ryland.*

Impia Pietas!

35.

It is well known in Valladolid, says a very learned and able catholic historian, that when any knight of the Castilla family is about to die, strokes are heard within a tomb which is in the choir of St. Clara's, as if to announce the decease of some of that illustrious lineage. "I never wondered at this, says the historian, remembering what Aristotle says, *de nobilioribus majorem curam habet natura:* for we see that to distinguish princes and kings from the vulgar, and from ordinary people, God is accustomed to send signs which prognosticate their death, such as comets, earthquakes, eclipses, and the like."

The book in which God is thus represented as a respecter of persons, is licensed by the inquisition, as containing no false doctrine. A pretty world it would be if this doctrine were true! if such an incarnation of the evil principle as Nadir Shah or Buonaparte could not yield up the ghost without the sun's being darkened, and the earth quaking, and the rocks being rent!

36.

The Spanish writers say, that before Columbus discovered the new world, sundry things from that world had been thrown up by the sea on the coasts of Europe, and excited attention. This is very probable. Two centuries ago the Cashew Nut was often found upon the Cornish shores. "The sea-strond (says Carew) is strowed with sundry fashioned and coloured shells, of so diversified and pretty workmanship, as if Nature were for her pastime disposed to shew her skill in trifles. With these are found, moreover, certain nuts somewhat resembling a sheep's kidney, save that they are flatter; the outside consisteth of a hard dark-coloured rind, the inner part of a kernel, void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travayling in child-birth—if, at least, the old wives tales may deserve any credit."

37. *Livy.*

The relicks of Livy were invented at Padua in 1413, in a leaden coffin, in the monastery of St. Justina; a clumsy invention it was; but as the classical knowledge of the Paduans was not so great as their classical zeal, it succeeded. The body was translated with as much reverence

reverence as if it had been a Saint—the chief persons of the city bearing it, and relieving each other, so that all might have their part of the honour. The king of Aragon sent two ambassadors to Padua, to solicit for a bone, which was given him. "All this (says a monk) I should have thought extravagant and superstitious, if it had not been done in honour of literature."

Happy Quotation.

A physician from the country lately came up to town, to pass the college as a licentiate, according to the new mandate of that learned body. When the business was done, a friend jocosely greeted him with the following stanza from Cowley:

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barbarous skill:
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart
Too apt before to kill.

THE DEAD MEN OF PEST,

A HUNGARIAN LEGEND.

ARGUMENT.

The following Tale is built upon one of the most extraordinary events recorded in the annals of the human mind. Not a century ago, all the circumstances which form my romance, with the addition of many others still more ridiculous, were not only firmly believed by the peasants of a few Sclavonian villages, among whom they were supposed to have happened, but were received as truths, and seriously reasoned upon by learned divines and physicians of the surrounding provinces. A superstition somewhat similar appears to have prevailed in Bohemia and Silesia previous to the days of Dr. Henry More, who details several of the stories to which it gave rise in his *Philosophical Works*. The Gentleman's Magazine for some of the years between 1740 and 50, contains several curious particulars of the same nature. It is so shocking to probability that, within the memory of man, a belief so truly barbarous should have obtained in any part of Europe, that I have thought proper to put the relation into the mouth of an English traveller of the 16th century, and to clothe it in the antiquated language and orthography of that period.

ARMINIUS,

I left the chaulkie Cliftes of olde Englònde,
And paced thro' many a Countrie faire to see,
Thorowe the Reaulme of Greece and Holie-Londe,
Untill I journeied into sadde Hongrie.

I saw

I sawe olde Cecrops' Towne, and famous Rome;
But Davyd's holie place I liked beste:
I sawe dire Sightes before I found my Home,
But much the direst at the Towne of Peste.*

It was a goodlie Citie, fayre to see;
By its prowde Walles and towering Mosques it gave
A delicate Aspèct to the Countrèe,
With its Bridg of Boates acrosse the Danow's Wave.

Yet manie thinges with Woe I did surveie;
The Stretes were overgrowne with spiery grasse;
And, though it was upon a Sabbath-daie,
No Belles did ringe to calle the Folke to Masse.

The Churchyardes all with Barrs were closed fast,
Like to a sinfulle and accursed place;
It shewd as though the Judgment-Daye were past
And the Dedde exiled from the Seate of Grace.

At last I met an old sadde Man, and asked
Where a tired Traveller maye finde repose.
The Old Man shook his Hed, and wold have passed;
But I caught him by his Arme and held his Clothes.

"Straunger" said he "in Marie's name departe!"
(Soe saying, wold agen have passed me by;)
His hollow Voyce sank depe into my Harte:
Yet I wold not let him goe, but asked Why?

"It now is Morne" quoth he "the Sun shines brighte,
And the Springe is blithe, save in the Walles of Peste;
But, were it Winter wylde, and a stormie Nighte,
Not here, oh Straunger, sholdst thou seeke to reste,

"Though Rayne in Torrents powred and cold Winds blew,
And thou with travelling tired and with Hunger pale."
"Though the Sun" sed I "shine brighte and the Daie be new,
I will not goe, till I have herd thy Tale."

This woefull Wight then took me by the Hande;
(His, like a Skeletonne's, was bonie and cold.)
He seemed as though he scarse cold goe nor stande,
Like one o'er whom full fourscore yeares had rold.

We came together to the Market-Crosse,
And the Wight all woe-begon spake not a Word.
No living thinge along our Waie did passe,
(Though dolours Grones in everie House I herd.)

Save

* A Suburb to the Town of Buda, or rather a separate Town divided from the former by the River Danube.

Save one poore Dogge that walked athwart a Court,
Fearfullie howling with most pyteous Wayle.
The sadde Man whistled in a dismall sort,
And the poore thinge slunk away, and hidd his Tayle.

I felt my verie bloud creepe in my vaynes;
My Bones were icie-cold; my Hayr on ende.
I wishd myself agen uponn the Playnes,
Yet cold not but that sadde old Man attende.

The sadde old Man sate down upon a Stone,
And I sate on another by his Side;
He heaved mournfullie a pyteous Grone,
And then to ease my doubts himself applied.

"Straunger!" quoth he "Behold my Visage welle,
And graspe this bonie Hand so thinne agenn!
How manie Winters thinkest thou I telle?"
I answerd doubtinglie: "Three-Score and Tenn."

"Straunger! not fourty yeares agoe I lay
A puling Infant in my Nurse's arms:
Not fourty daies agoe two Daughters gay
Did blesse my Vision with their dawning Charms.

"Yet now I am an olde and worn-out Man,
And evrie droppe of Bloud hath left my Vaynes;
Als' my fayr Daughters twaine lie cold and wan
And bloudless, bound in Deathe's eternal Chaynes.

"Straunger! This Towne, so pleasaunt to our sightes,
With goodlie Towers and running Streames so faire,
Whilom for tender Maydes and doughtie Knightes
From all Hungaria's Loude the Prize did beare.

"But now, the verie fewe that here remayne
Are sobbing out their Breath in sorie Guise;
All that might flie, have fled this mournfull playne
But onlie I, who wishe to close mine eyes.

"Seaven Weekes are gon since owr Townesfolke beganne
To wax both pale and sadd, yet none knewe why:
The ruddiest Visage yellowe seemed and wanne,
Our stoutest Youthes for very cold did cry.

"Some Doctours sed the Lakes did Agewes breede,
But Springe returning wold the same disperse;
Whyles others, contrarie to Nature's creede,
Averred the Heate itself wold make us worse.

"And though we leugh at these, like Doaters fonde,
Or Menn that love in Paradox to deale;
Yett, as the Sunn grew warme, throughout the Londe,
All Menn the more did wintrie shiverings feele.

"One

" One miserable Wight did pyne and wane,
And, on the seaventh Daye gave upp the Ghoste;
His Corse was oped by a Chirurgeon of fame
Who found that evrie dropp of bloud was loste.

" Nathless, our People though they pined and pined,
Yet never did our appetites decaye;
Whole Oxen scarse suffised when we dined,
And we cold drinke whole hogsheds of Tokaye.

" Soone Hundereds evrie daye gave up the Ghoste,
(Els' we a Famine in our Lande had bredde.)
And, to repayr the Bloud that we had loste,
Our Beastes we killd and ate, but never bledde.

" Thus, by the Eve, our Colour freshe arose,
And we did look agen more briske and gay.
All Nighte deepe Slumbers did our Eye lidds close,
But worse and worse we wax by Breake of Day.

" There was a taylour, Vulvius by name,
Who long had dwelt at Peste in honest pryde;
A Godlie Man he was esteemed by Fame
And since some twelvemonths of a Feaver dyde.

" Now when at last this straunge Disease had growne
To suche a Highte as neer was herd afore,
Among the reste in our unhappie Towne
My youngest Daughter was afflicted sore.

" One Nighte it happed, as she was slepyng laied,
Her wayting Girle at Midnight left her roome
To fetch some possett, brothe, or gellie, made
To quelle the plague that did her life consume.

" When, as she softly shut the Doore, she heard
An heavie Thinge come lumbering upp the Stayres.
Whereon the buried Tailour soone appeard
And She (poor Mayd) full loud 'gan saye her Prayres.

" Shrowded he was, as when his Corse was laied
Under the Earthe, and buriall Service redde;
Nor yet was he a Ghoste, for his Footsteppes made
A Noyse more hevie than a Tunne of Ledde.

" She sawe him ope my Daughter's chamber-Doore,
And had no Spirit to persewe nor flie,
And Vulvius agen, in half an houre,
Lumbered downe Stayres yett much more hevilie.

" This Storie herd, I cold not chuse, but smild
To think the seelie Mayd such Feares cold shake,
Yet the next Nighte, to prove such Phan'sies wild,
I kept myself untille Midnighte awake;

Whenn as the Midnight-Houre was past, I heard
An hevie thinge come lumbering upp the Stayre;
The Tailour Yulvius to my Sighte appeard—
—I cold not follow to my Daughter fayre.

"Next Day, untoe a Convent nighe I hied,
And found a reverend Father at his prayer;
I told him of the Wonderres I had spied,
And begged his ghostlie Counsel I may share.

"Together to Sainct Stevenn's Churche we went
And he a Prayer on evrie Gravestone made,
Till at the Tailour Vulvius' Monument
We stopped—we broughte a Mattocke and a Spade;

"We digged the Earthe wherein the Tailour lay;
Tille at the Tailour's Coffin we arrived,
Nor there, I weene, much Labour found that Day,
For evrie Nayle was drawen and the Hinges rived.

"This Sighte was straunge—but straunger yet remaynd
When from the Corse the cered Clothes we tore;
The Veynes seemed full of Bloud, the Lipps distained,
All dripping with my Daughter's new-suck'd gore.

"When through our Towne this Sighte we had proclaimed,
A dismall Horrour chilled our Townsmen's hartes;
The Vampyre, (So our Priest the Tailour nam'd,)
Their Midnight-sleepe disturbed with feaverish startes.

"The Churchyardes straigtht were ransacked all throughout
With Pick-ax, Shovell, Mattocke, and with Spade;
But evrie Corse that we did digge thereout,
Did shewe like living Menn in Coffins laied.

"It was the Corses that our Churchyardes filled,
That did at Midnight lumberr up our Stayres;
They suck'd our Bloud, the gorie Banquet swilled,
And harrowed everie Soule with hydeous Feares.

"And nowe the Priestes burnd Incense in the Quire,
And scatterd Ave-Maries o'er the Graves,
And purified the Church with lustrall Fire,
And cast all thinges prophane to Danowe's Waves.

"And they barr'd with Boltes of Iron the Churchyard-pale
To keepe them out; but all this wold not doe;
For when a Dead-Man has learn'd to draw a naile,
He can also burst an iron Bolte in two."

The sadde old Man was silent—I arose,
And felt great Grief and Horrour in my Breste.
I rode nine Leagues before I sought repose,
And never agen drew nigh the Walles of Peste.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE been much surprized at the misconceptions which have prevailed respecting a recent publication of considerable merit, "The Miseries of Human life." Some have conceived it to have been written merely for the purpose of amusement, and have lamented that the time of a minister of the church could not be employed in more serious occupations; whilst others, allowing only the praise of wit, have thought the subjects too trivial for its exercise. It will, I think, be no very difficult task to prove the falsity of these ideas. The first great duty of a clergyman is the amendment of his fellow creatures; and he will naturally ask himself by what means this can most effectually be brought about. Experience will teach him, that much depends upon the manner in which truth is conveyed to their minds. Dressed in smiles, it will attract and conciliate; but in the garb of severity and moroseness, it will alarm, if not disgust. Where *one man* reads a moral treatise or a sermon, *fifty* will be delighted with the perusal of those satirical publications, which hold up to ridicule the vices or foibles of the age. Hence arises the utility of satire as a weapon in the hands of the moralist; and the more it is employed *on common and familiar* subjects, the more extensive and efficacious are its services. Every man, who knows any thing of the world, must have remarked a certain race of beings, who, ignorant of *real* miseries, are eternally tormenting themselves with *fancied distresses*; who bear with less philosophy the loss of a favourite stick than others would that of a valuable friend; whose nerves are in a constant state of irritation, and who see in the most trivial accidents cause for discontent and unhappiness. Besides these, there are others, much *more* rational indeed, but who suffer their tempers to be ruffled by events of little moment. The man, who has address enough to expose the folly of such conduct, who can convert circumstances of lamentation into circumstances of pleasantry, deserves well of his fellow creatures.

This is the object of Mr. Beresford's book. He collects into one focus all the little contemptible cross accidents which can be supposed capable of ruffling the nerves of a *professed* grumbler. He defines them in the most admirably burlesque terms, and with such a minuteness of expression, as cannot fail of raising the laugh against the would-be unfortunate beings, who are supposed to relate them; and he in general selects such as particularly shew the folly of the conduct which he satirizes. For my own part, I am not ashamed to confess, that I have been less disposed, since I read this little publication, than I ever was before, to yield to the impulses of spleen and discontent.

It may be necessary to offer you some apology for intruding upon your notice a subject which may seem at first one of a *critical* nature. I cannot help thinking, however, that it is as much *moral* as critical; and that where the comforts of your countrymen may be increased by the

the insertion in your excellent publication of an article *not strictly* consistent with the rules you have laid down, you will not hesitate to insert it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS.

March 3, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE POEMS OF HOMER.

(Continued from page 261.)

IN a preceding paper a brief sketch was given of the fable of the Iliad, and the leading events which form its outline. The Episodes are naturally the next subject of consideration, but in Homer they are much less conspicuous than in most other poets. We can, indeed, scarcely discern the distinctions of secondary and principal parts in his poems. He proceeds, generally speaking, in one uninterrupted tenor of animated narration. Whatever art he discovers, exists only in the general structure of the fable. The execution is universally characterized by simplicity and nature. The poet never employs any artifice to arrest the attention of his readers; he no where seems conscious of exertion. No part appears to be introduced for the purpose of ornament, or the display of the writer's skill; few are treated beyond their due proportion of importance or connection with the subject. Hence there are fewer leading points in Homer than in any other epic poet, on which the attention of the reader is particularly fixed, to which he perpetually recurs, which are imprinted on his memory, while the rest of the work is forgotten. There is, however, one eminently beautiful passage of this description, familiar to the memory of every reader—the interview of Hector with Andromache, previous to his last departure from Troy; to this may be added, a few other episodical passages, seldom, however, distinguished by superior beauty from the rest of the poem; as the catalogue of ships, the interview of Glaucus and Diomede, the nocturnal expedition of Diomede and Ulysses, and the description of the shield of Achilles. The last is, however, a passage highly ornamented, and contains some fine specimens of description.

In no department of his art is the skill of the epic poet more required, in none is success less frequently obtained, than in the delineation of his characters. It is here, if any where, that the superiority of Homer is apparent and undisputed. Probably no writer but Shakespeare can be placed in competition with him. Each of these authors is remarkable for the variety, the consistency, and the spirit of

of the characters which he exhibits. The creations of their imaginations may be taken by moralists as studies, with almost as much confidence as the combinations of nature herself. When Horace delineates the character of Achilles, he paints after Homer.

> **Scriptor honoratum si forte reponis Achillem,**
> **Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,**
> **Jura neget sibi nata; nihil non arroget armis.**

The character of this hero is, in fact, portrayed by the pencil of Homer in the liveliest colours, and with the most accurate touches, which indicate the hand of a master. All the emotions of his soul are violent, his energies are mighty and uncontrolable, and capable of unintermitted exertion. On the one hand he is haughty, disdainful, and imperious, sudden in offence, implacable in resentment, cruel in revenge; on the other hand, equally distinguished by the ardour of his generous affections, violent and constant in his friendship as in his hatred.

The character of Diomede is displayed with some fine strokes. With bravery almost equal to that of the great hero of the piece himself, he is yet tractable to reproof, and obedient to authority. This peculiarity of his character is finely touched in that passage of the Iliad where he is represented as rebuked with severity and injustice by Agamemnon, as, in the hour of battle, unprepared for action, while other leaders were already advancing to the combat. Il. iv. 400, 411.

The character of Hector, in a moral point of view, is the most accomplished in the whole poem. He unites valour and daring enterprize with prudence and conduct, private virtue with patriotism, the feelings of a man with those of a warrior and hero. Nor has the poet, as is sometimes the case with inferior artists, enfeebled the impression of this character by the excellence with which he invests it. It is still moulded in a living form, and has all the force of truth and nature.

It would be useless to go through the characters of Homer. It may be briefly said, that if, after the perusal, every reader, without communication with others, should sit down to describe the characters with which he has met, and as it were, held intercourse, the representations would all agree, and would be marked with the same discriminating traits.

The sentiments are commonly such as the subject itself dictates and are characterized, admitting the circumstances, by dignity and propriety. In so ancient a poet, much refinement of moral observation cannot be expected. A few maxims, however, of this nature occur, expressed with the utmost spirit and beauty, and conveyed with such force, as necessarily to impress themselves on the memory. Such are the following:

> Εχθρος γαρ μοι κεινος, ὁμως Αιδαο πυλῃσιν,
> Ος χ' ἑτερον μεν κευθῃ ενι φρεσιν, αλλο δε ειπῃ. Ib. ix. 313.

Who

Who dares think one thing and another tell,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

Εἰ; οἰωνος αριστος, αμυνεσθαι περι πατρης. xii. 243.

——— his sword the brave man draws,
And asks no omen but his country's cause.

with that noble sentiment,

Ημισυ γαρ τ' αρετης αποαινυται ευρυοπα Ζευς
Ανερος, ευτ' αν μιν κατα δουλιον ημαρ ελησιν. Od. xvii. 322.

* to which other instances might easily be added.

The speeches of Homer, which constitute a great part of his works, have obtained the highest applause from the rhetoricians of antiquity; yet they have nothing of that rhetorical and artificial cast which might be expected from their commendation, and which is too apparent in the speeches of Drances and Turnus in the Æneid. The skilful composition of some of Homer's speeches is highly extolled, and elaborately displayed, by Dionysius in his art of rhetoric. The opinion of Quintilian may deserve quotation. "Nam ut de laudibus, exhortationibus, consolationibus taceam, nonne vel nonus liber, quo missa ad Achillem legatio continetur, vel in primo, inter duces illa contentio, vel dictæ in secundo sententiæ, omnes litium ac consiliorum explicant artes? Affectus quidem vel illos mites, vel hos concitatos, nemo erit tam indoctus, qui non in suâ potestate hunc auctorem habuisse fateatur." Quint.

The descriptions of Homer, whether of external nature in its various scenes and seasons, animate or inanimate, or of the passions, emotions, and actions of men, are eminent for fidelity and spirited representation. The night scene which closes the eighth book will recur to the recollection of the reader. This is beautiful in the original, but has received some additional ornamental strokes from the hand of the translator. We shall specify only a few other instances, distinguished by excellence in their various kinds. One of the sublimest images to be met with in poetry is that of Achilles, at the end of the twentieth book, raging with uncontrolable fury through the battle. A most striking and strongly described incident occurs in the Odyssey, presaging the fate of the suitors, their supernatural laughter when on the verge of destruction, with the concomitant visions of Theoclymenus. Od. xx. 345. The disclosure of Ulysses, when he reveals himself to the suitors, is nobly imagined, and would furnish a fine subject for the painter. It is numbered by Plato among the striking passages of the work; nor will the fine description and discrimination of the oratory of Menelaus and Ulysses in the third book of the Iliad, noticed by Quintilian, escape observation.

The

* The translation of Pope is here so inadequate, as not to admit comparison with the original.

The invention of Homer is in no respect more remarkable than in the vast variety of his incidents, especially in the battle-scenes, extending in one instance through many contiguous books, yet no where languid or tedious. The inferiority of Virgil and all other poets is here conspicuous.

Simplicity is the peculiar feature of Homer's style; he has nothing of that artificial poetical diction which was formed in a subsequent age, and carried to its perfection by Virgil. His style has the merit of conveying his thoughts with precision, perspicuity, and spirit, and abounds with beauties of expression peculiar to the language in which he wrote. The verse which he employed, the heroic hexameter, is perhaps the combination of syllables which is more susceptible than any other of every variety of melody and expression. A late critic complains of the hexameter as monotonous, by the little variety of pause which it admits, and as inferior in this respect to the modern blank verse, of which he enumerates the divisions. Experiment would easily shew the superiority of the hexameter in this as in other respects. A recent metrical writer enumerates fifteen pauses which it admits, which are however in most instances suspensions in sense, rather than in the structure of the verse, but still answer the purpose of variety. "Hæc tanta cæsurarum copia," says he "versum heroicum ad longam continentemque orationem aptissimum reddit."—Quare qui de heroici versus constructione præcipiunt, graviter errant, quum non nisi tres, aut ad summum quatuor putant ejus cæsuras isse. —"Hæc viderit egregie Klopstockius,"—whose modern hexameters the Germans highly extol.

Thus it appears that, apart from all prejudices in favour of antiquity, the poems of Homer well merit that degree of regard which they have obtained in the opinion of mankind, and which we may predict that they will continue to possess so long as the language in which they are written shall be known. The extravagant encomiums of some of the ancients indeed surpassed all bounds. Quintilian thus speaks in language, the sentiment of which has been lately applied to an eminent statesman by some of his admirers. "Quid? in verbis, sententiis, figuris, dispositione totius operis, nonne humani ingenii modum excedit! Ut *magni sit viri virtutes qui non æmulatione (quod fieri non potest) sed intellectu sequi.* x. i. Macrobius, in a kind of proverbial saying, speaks of three things as equally impossible, "vel Jovi fulmen, vel Herculi clavam, vel versum Homero subtrahere." It will, however, be admitted by every competent and unprejudiced judge, that the works of Homer stand in the first class of poetical compositions; and the wonder with which we regard them is increased, when we reflect on the remote and comparatively uncultivated age in which they were produced. In such a period of civilization, genius and vigour might indeed be supposed to characterize the efforts of the muse; but that they should be equally conspicuous for art and regularity could not have been antecedently expected.

It has been objected to the fable of the Iliad as a defect, that the dependence of the plot on the hero is in a considerable degree negative, and that its incidents arise rather from his absence than his action.

Some degree of weight must be conceded to this objection; yet by this very difficulty in the nature of his fable, the skill of the poet is rendered more illustrious. Achilles, though absent from the immediate scene of action, is never an object out of view. We are perpetually reminded that his absence is the source of the misfortunes which the Greeks experience; we see from the first the counsels of the gods conspiring with the course of events to accomplish his return and signalize his triumph; and if the impression of his character is enfeebled by his temporary inactivity, it is proportionably augmented by the influence of contrast when again introduced in the scene.

It will not be denied that some parts of the poem languish; for instance, the expedition of Diomed and Ulysses; that at intervals, bonus dormitat Homerus, nor is it in every instance that his readers dream, when they think that Homer nods. The simplicity of the heroic ages, at which some critics of delicate feeling have revolted, will never give offence to a reader of true taste; on the contrary, if these ancient poems have lost something by the change of ideas and customs which has taken place in the long course of ages, they have likewise gained new charms by the interesting and lively pictures which they present of primitive and simple manners and ancient times, and become on this account a study scarcely less interesting to the philosopher than the man of taste. Nor are the gross sentiments and childish passions of his deities to be charged as a fault on the poet himself; they are the faults of his age; though, according to our ideas, he often places his divinities in a ludicrous rather than an exalted point of view, yet, without doubt, such as he has described them, he conceived them to be, and he has described them with force and often with sublimity.

The same general praise may be bestowed on the Odyssey as on the Iliad; yet its fable is of a totally different nature, and, as critics seem generally to concede, of an inferior class. It is true that its personages and incidents are less heroic than those of its sister poem, but if a less splendid effort of genius, it is at least more interesting and touching, and is free from that repetition of scenes of blood and carnage which sometimes become disgusting even in the Iliad. It abounds with descriptive beauties, and delights us by its frequent pictures of ancient domestic life and manners. Its fable, in a strict sense, is deficient in unity, as the various adventures of Ulysses in his return cannot be referred to the accomplishment of a common object; yet this defect, if not remedied, is at least alleviated, by the artifice of throwing them into the form of an incidental narration, an artifice which some have represented as unworthy the genius of a poet, but which Virgil has not disdained to imitate. The commencement of the poem, relating the fruitless journey of Telemachus in quest of his father, we cannot but consider as ill designed. The conduct of the poem from the return of the hero to Ithaca till the destruction of the suitors, is entitled to every praise. A considerable part of the last book is probably not genuine. On the whole, the reader who has become familiar with Homer, though dazzled by the splendour of the Iliad, and impressed with admiration of the poet's genius, will probably be at length inclined

clined rather to dwell on the Odyssey, and select it as the object of his partiality.

If from the poems we turn to their author, it is surprising to find that the origin of works of such merit and fame should be lost in such total obscurity. It may be laid down as a maxim, that nothing is or can be known of Homer, except by some approximations, not devoid of probability, to the determination of his age and country. His dialect, the uniform testimony of tradition, and some casual expressions in his poems, lead us to conclude that he was a Greek of the Ionian colonies, probably a native of Chios. His age is variously assigned by different authors. Herodotus (ii. 53.) speaks of Homer and Hesiod as preceding his own age by not more than four hundred years. It is, however, clear, that he speaks from no documents, and expresses only his own opinion. The author of the life of Homer, which passes under the name of Herodotus, speaks of him as living sixty-eight years after the Trojan war, and more than six hundred before the expedition of Xerxes; but this writer is manifestly entitled to no credit. The chronicler of the Arundelian marble places him under the perpetual archonship of Diognetus at Athens, about 907 years before Christ. A fragment of Apollodorus, preserved by Clement, of Alexandria, nearly agrees with this computation. Apollodorus is followed by Cornelius Nepos, in a fragment of his chronicle preserved by Aulus Gellius. (xvii. 21.) The Latin writers commonly coincide with this calculation. Cicero speaks of Homer as flourishing before the foundation of Rome, and in another passage (Tusc. v. 3.) mentions him as a contemporary of Lycurgus. To the same purpose he also speaks in his Brutus. The computation of Velleius Paterculus is nearly the same. The sentiments of modern writers on this subject have likewise been various. Dodwell was inclined to bring the age both of Homer and Hesiod below the Olympiads, and to make them contemporaries of Lycurgus, but this hypothesis is attended with great improbabilities. On the whole, the æra of the Arundelian marbles has been generally adopted, and is certainly the most probable, as will appear from the following consideration. The æra of the Olympiads may be considered as ascertained, and corresponds with the year 776 before the Christian æra. From this time, though the history of Greece continues for some centuries to be somewhat obscure and uncertain, yet chronology appears to have been noticed with considerable accuracy, and there commenced soon afterwards a continued succession of well-known writers. The total obscurity in which the question of Homer's age and history is involved, renders it in the highest degree improbable that he should have lived after the commencement of the chronology of the Olympiads. On the other hand, in a question of this nature, the latest date which can be assigned consistently with acknowledged circumstances, will be regarded as the most probable. If we ascend a century above the Olympiads, we reach the age assigned by Herodotus; the addition of a few years brings us to the period of the Arundelian marbles. The opinion expressed by Saxius, that the age of the poet seems not to be far sepa-

rated from that of Lycurgus, the legislator of the Spartans, is supported by ancient testimony. The birth of Lycurgus is placed by chronologers at the year 926. Again, the Ionian emigration preceded the Olympiads about three centuries. As we have no reason to suppose that these colonists carried much literature with them from their native country, it may seem probable that a considerable time would elapse before they could reach the state of cultivation implied by the composition of such poems as those of Homer. The use of the digamma has likewise been mentioned as a proof of the antiquity of Homer's poems. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of that letter to render this circumstance a decisive indication of the age in which he lived, but it at least implies an antiquity greater than that of any other extant poems, with the exception of those of Hesiod.

The only facts, therefore, with which we can commence an inquiry into the history of Homer's poems are, that they were probably composed in Ionia about nine centuries before the Christian æra. How nearly their present state approaches to their original form must be a subject of future examination. D.

(To be continued.)

Translations of some Greek Monumental Inscriptions, from the Anthologia.

THE Monumental Incriptions of antient Greece are admired for their peculiar simplicity and tenderness. Free from the servile adulation which too frequently disgraces the epitaphs of modern times, they record with a manly energy the celebrated actions of the hero and patriot, or portray with decent composure the feelings of private grief. The extraordinary care which the Greeks appear to have bestowed upon the monuments of the dead, was induced and confirmed by their superstitious fears and religious tenets. To be denied the rites of sepulture appeared to their gloomy imaginations as the greatest of calamities, since they could not be admitted into the regions of happiness until this neglect had been expiated by a severe penance of a hundred years. Hence, to obviate as much as possible so great a calamity, the *Athenians framed a law, which enacted, that no one should presume to pass an unburied corpse without contributing to its interment, by throwing some earth upon it

Having piously performed the great commands of their religion (which enjoined exclusive attention to the rites of sepulture) the Greeks considered it no less a matter of duty than inclination to place inscriptions on the tombs of the deceased, which might convey to posterity the patriotic or warlike actions of their countrymen. They fondly hoped that these memorials would survive the ravages of time, and be

1 the

* Æl. Var. Hist. . 5. c. 14.

the means of immortalizing their own assiduity and the fame of their contemporaries. The desire of this distinction was in consequence universal. *Agamemnon expatiates on the good fortune of Achilles, in being possessed of a tomb which would convey the glory of his name to his descendants; and at a much later period †Epaminondas, when accused by his countrymen, requests that his former successful career at the head of their armies may be inscribed on a pillar for the instruction of posterity.

Nor was the administration of the rites of burial always consigned to the affectionate care of surviving relatives. In particular cases the deceased were pronounced worthy of the public procession and tears of their countrymen. Their bodies were interred at the expence of the state; orations in praise of their conduct were pronounced; and their glorious career held up as an example to the young and inexperienced. Hence, during the continuance of a war, the Athenians annually set apart a portion of the year for the performance of these sacred ‡duties. The ceremonies which were used at these solemnities were various and magnificent, of which the most conspicuous were the funeral games. Their origin is buried in obscurity, but we have the remote authority of §Homer for their existence and splendor. It is probable, however, that they were soon discontinued; unless we ‖suppose, with some authors, that the games which were afterwards celebrated with such solemnity in Elis, are indebted to these antient institutions for their existence. The offerings which it was customary to bring on these occasions consisted of funeral **cakes and ††libations of milk; and Orestes is represented by ‡‡Æschylus as cutting off his hair, and devoting it as a propitiatory sacrifice to the manes of his father. The ceremony of §§interment appears to have been the most antient mode of performing the last offices to the dead. It was general through Greece, and regarded with extreme veneration. The deceased were commonly deposited in the ‖‖suburbs of the city; yet this custom was sometimes transgressed, in order to pay a more marked distinction to illustrious actions; and we are expressly ***informed, that the conquerors at Marathon were thought worthy of having their bodies entombed on the very plains which had witnessed their patriotism and triumphs.

Together with the epitaphs, which were usually inscribed on pillars, different symbols, expressive of the character and pursuits of the interred person, were not unfrequently added. †††Thus the figure of an eagle was engraved on the tomb of Aristomenes, as expressive of his undaunted courage and heroism; and the symbols of a sphere and cylinder discovered to ‡‡‡Cicero the sepulchre of Archimedes, at Syracuse. §§§Herodotus says, that the tomb of Leonidas was adorned with

* Odyss. 24. l. 36. † Æl. Var. Hist. l. 13, c. 42. ‡ Thucyd. l. 2, c. 34. § Il. 23. ‖ West's Diss. on the Olymp. Games. ** Æschyl. Coëph. l. 89. †† Anthol. T. 1, p. 241. xvii. & T. 1, p. 180. xcviii. Edit. Jacobs. ‡‡ Coëph. l. 6. §§ Cic. de Leg. 2. 56. ‖‖ Paus. l. 1. c. 29. *** Thucyd. l. 2, c. 34. ††† Anthol. T. 2, p. 33. xcii. ‡‡‡ Tusc. Quæst. 5, 23. §§§ Lib. 7, c. 225.

with the figure of a lion: the inscription which accompanied it is preserved in the Anthologia. It is attributed to a poet of the name of Lollius, and as it is a favourable specimen of the beautiful simplicity of the Greek inscriptions, a translation is here given.

* On Phocis' shores the cavern's gloom
Imbrowns yon solitary tomb.
There in the sad and silent grave
Repose the spirits of the brave;
Who, when the Persian from afar,
Pour'd on their shores the storm of war,
At Freedom's call, with Spartan pride,
For their lov'd country fought and died.
Seek'st thou the place, where 'midst the dead
The hero of the battle bled?
Yon sculptur'd lion crouching near
Points out Leonidas's bier.

Among the detached pieces of antient Grecian poetry which have been preserved, the monumental inscriptions are conspicuous for their number and beauty. As they have seldom appeared in an English dress, the following attempt to give a free translation of some of them may perhaps not be unacceptable. Such an account of their respective authors is added as the scanty memorials which can be collected from their own writings, or the remarks of contemporaries, would permit. As we are indebted to the industrious labours of Meleager for a large portion of the detached Grecian poetry which we at present possess, he will naturally claim our first notice.

Meleager flourished under Seleucus VIth, king of Syria, about the 170th Olympiad. He has himself left us an account of the place of his birth, in an inscription purposely written (as he afterwards informs us) for his own tomb.

Νᾶσος ἰμὰ θρεπτειρα Τυρος πολις Σ'ιμὰ τεκνοι
Ατθις ἐν Ασσυριοις ναιομενα Γαδαρεις.

In acknowledging himself to be a Syrian, he is very anxious to counteract the bad opinion of his character which such a declaration might impress on the minds of his readers.

ἰι δὲ Συρος, τι δὲ θαυμα; μιαν ξενι πολιδα κοσμον
ναιομεν

It is observable that the infamy attached to the Syrian character remained in full force in Juvenal's time. In the following passage that celebrated satyrist animadverts upon it with his characteristic energy.

"Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
Et linguam & mores & cum tibicine chordas
Obliquas, necnon gentilia tympana secum
Vexit, & ad Circum jussas prostare puellas.
Ite, quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitrâ;
Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo."† *Meleager.*

* Anthol. tom. 2, p. 148. Edit. Jacobs. † Sat. 3. l. 62.

Meleager is celebrated as the original collector of those scattered productions of the Grecian muse, which have since been presented in a more perfect form by the labours of modern scholars. In a poem prefixed to his collection (to which he gave the name of Στεφανος) he has recorded the names of forty-six antient Poets, whose peculiar excellencies he has ingeniously characterized by the fanciful analogies of different flowers.

Of Meleager's own poetry 129 pieces have been preserved. The greater part of these are of the amatory kind, and are distinguished by a considerable elegance of thought and expression. With the exception of a few epitaphs, he seems to have excluded all serious and moral reflections from his compositions, and to have contented himself with imitating the graceful trifles of his friend Menippus.

Μενιππειαις συντροχασας χαρισιν.

The death, however, of his favourite mistress Heliodora, whose transcendant charms he had so frequently celebrated, called his imagination from those dreams of happiness in which he delighted to indulge, to more solemn meditations. The following is a translation of the epitaph which he wrote upon that occasion:

For the Tomb of Heliodora.

To thee these tears I pour, beloved shade,
Their tender eloquence my grief may prove.
And when they bathe the tomb where thou art laid,
Their broken torrents may record our love.

Then mourn, O hapless Meleager, mourn
The death of thy lov'd fair (ah! thine no more)
Who from thy longing arms by fate is torn
And sent a wand'rer to the Stygian shore.

Alas! where is my flow'r?—Lo! mould'ring there,
Pluck'd from its stem, it fades to dust away,
But oh! kind earth, receive it to thy care,
And gently in thy breast my treasure lay.

Simonides was born at Cos, and flourished about the 65th Olympiad. He appears to have enjoyed the esteem and patronage of most of the great men of his time; and in the list of his friends he numbered the celebrated names of Pausanias, king of Lacedæmon; of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse; and of Themistocles. Simonides united the characters of the philosopher and poet. Of his philosophical tenets scarcely any account remains; but his opinions may be sometimes traced in those dialogues in which he is introduced as a speaker, and which have been preserved in some of the antient Grecian writers. His *reply to Hiero, concerning the nature of the Deity, is well known and deservedly celebrated. Simonides is said to have †arranged the Grecian alphabet, and to have introduced into it ‡four new letters (z.

* Cic. de Nat. Deor. l. 1. †Lucian. Judic. Vocal. ‡ Plin. Nat. Hist. l. 7.

(Z. H. Υ. Ω.) He is also celebrated by * Quintilian as the inventor of artificial memory. His poetry is admirable for the pathos of its sentiments and the harmony of its numbers. His poetical fragment on the sufferings of Danäe, preserved by Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, has been universally admired as a model of pathetic composition. Cicero and Quintilian have transmitted their united testimonies to his powers in moving the passions, and in a poem by Christodorus† (in which the statues of some of the most celebrated Grecians are described) is thus beautifully characterized:

——— ὐδὲ συ μαλπῆς
ἐυπεπας ἀβρὸν ἱερὸν Σιμωνιδες, ἀλλ ἔλι χορδης
ἱμειρεις, ἱερην δε λυρην ὑ χερσιν ἀρασσεις.
ὠφελεν ὁ πλασσας σε Σιμωνιδες, ὠφελε χαλχῳ
συγκεκρασθαι μελος ηδυ. σε δ' ἀν και χαλκος ἀνευθης
ἀιδομενος, ῥυθμοισι λυρης ἀλληχεε μολπην.

Simonides was the author of several poems which have unfortunately perished. He ‡celebrated the actions of Cambyses and Darius, and wrote a lyric composition on the battle of Salamis. The poems which have been transmitted to us under his name, consist chiefly of pieces written in honour of the victories of the Greeks over the Persians, of epitaphs, and of moral elegies. Translations of two of his sepulchral inscriptions are here given. The first was written for the tomb of Anacreon, the other for the monuments of the Greeks who fell in battle.

On the Tomb of Anacreon.

Within this tomb by death's cold hand oppress'd§
The Teian poet's mould'ring ashes rest.
For him the Muses sang, the Graces strove
In conflict sweet, and gave his soul to love.
Now on the banks of Acheron reclin'd,
One thought alone with sorrow chills his mind;
Not, that no more before his wond'ring eyes
The sun in solemn majesty will rise,
Or that a banish'd wand'rer from its home
His shade is doom'd on Lethe's shores to roam.
He weeps to think that in his native groves
More happy suitors woo his former loves.
Yet still unchang'd by death the Muse's fire
Dwells in his breast and wakes his slumb'ring lyre.

On the Tomb of the Greeks.

If in the field of death to fall‖,
In freedom's cause at honour's call,
And nobly die that friends may live,
Be valour's high prerogative,

To

* Lib. 11. c. 2. † Anthol. tom. 3. p. 162. Edit. Jacobs. ‡ Vossius de Histor. Græc. § Anthol. tom. i. p. 69. Edit. Jacobs. ‖ Anthol. tom. i. p. 64. Edit. Jacobs.

To us the ruling power of heav'n,
This noblest proudest fate has giv'n;
To us, who 'mong'st the honor'd dead
For our lov'd Græcia's freedom bled.
Hence fame's reward, hence glory's bloom
Unfading flourish on our tomb.

There are two poets of the name of Simmias upon record; the one born at Rhodes, the other at Thebes. The productions of the former are as remarkable for a display of a vitiated taste and false wit, as those of the latter for grace and simplicity. Of Simmias, the Theban, scarcely any account remains. The only monuments of his talents which have been transmitted to us, are two small poetical pieces, both written in praise of Sophocles. They are uncommonly elegant, and give us cause to regret either his own indolence in not cultivating his genius to a greater extent, or the inattention of his contemporaries in not preserving the fruits of his labour. Of all the antient monumental inscriptions which the ravages of time have spared, his epitaph on his favourite Tragædian is one of the most simple and beautiful. The inimitable graces of the Greek original are faintly represented in the following translation.

*Around my Sophocles's grave
Ye sombre leaves of ivy wave,
And oh! upon his sacred tomb
Ye never-fading roses bloom.
Still may the close encircling vine
Its undulating branches twine,
Still blend its variegated shade,
To deck the place where he is laid.
Who when inspiring Genius spread
Its lovely visions o'er his head,
The Muses and the Graces sought,
And sang the raptures which they taught.

Leonides, to whom the following pieces are attributed, was born at Tarentum. From several passages in his poems it appears, that he was himself an eye witness of the wars which took place between the Tarentines, under Pyrrhus, and the Romans. (B. C. 280.) It may be conjectured also, from an epitaph which he wrote for his own tomb, that he was obliged to take refuge in exile from the commotions which had taken place in his own country. The inscription (of which a translation is here given) besides its merit in exhibiting some pleasing imagery, is of use in explaining several customs which were in those times observed at the funerals of the deceased.

†List all ye swains, whose thirsty flocks
In silence wander o'er these rocks,
And oh! let my sad spirit share
Your constant love, your tender care.
In parching summer's fervid heat
May your young lambs a requiem bleat;

Whilst

* Anthol. tom. i. p. 100. Edit. Jacobs. † Anthol. tom. i. p. 180. Edit. Jacobs.

Whilst on the rock the shepherd swain
In mournful murmurs swells his strain.
To my lone shade in early spring
Ye pilgrims grateful offrings bring;
And o'er my solitary grave
With rev'rence pour the milky wave;
Then rifle ev'ry flowret's bloom,
To deck the turf that forms my tomb:
For think not that when life is fled
No hopes or fears affect the dead;
Ev'n then their shades your care approve,
And own with gratitude your love.

The following epitaph, by the same author, describing the lamentation of a parent for the death of his child, appears to possess uncommon beauty and pathos.

•Farewell, my child!—In manhood's bloom
Thou sleep'st within the silent tomb,
Ere twenty fleeting springs have shed
Their roseate honors on thy head.
Henceforth upon thy early bier
I'll daily shed the gushing tear,
And waste in sighs the tedious stage
That closes life's sad pilgrimage.
For ah! no more the orient ray
Soft glitt'ring on the ocean's spray;
No more the mead, with flowrets drest,
Can waken rapture in my breast.
Come then, my child, and let me share
In death's dread hour thy constant care,
And let me, from life's sorrows free,
Sink in the grave and rest with thee.

Alcæus was a native of Messené. His name must not be confounded with that of the celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene, who flourished many years before him. †Ælian mentions a person of the name of Alcæus, who was banished from Rome (about the 149th Olympiad) for professing the Epicurean faith; and Reiske supposes that it is not improbable that the bard of Messené was the man to whom Ælian alludes. We must, however, place the time when he flourished much lower, if this epigram (which is attributed to him) be admitted as genuine.

Ἄγαγε καὶ Ξέξης Πέρσαν στρατὸν Ἑλλάδος ἐς γαῖαν,
καὶ Τίτος ἰυτίας ἀγαγ' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας.
Ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Εὐρώπα δῦλον ζυγὸν ἀυχένι θῆκεν
ἠλθεν· ὁ δ' ἀμπαύων Ἑλλάδα δῦλοσύνας.

He wrote several short pieces of considerable elegance. The following epitaph on Homer may be adduced as a favorable specimen of his taste.

The

•Anthol. tom. i. p. 181. Edit. Jacobs. †Var. Hist. IX. 2.

The visionary dream of life is o'er,*
The bard† of Heroes sleeps on Ios' shore;
Fair Ios' sons their lamentations pay,
And wake the fun'ral dirge, or solemn lay.
O'er his pale lifeless corpse and drooping head
Nectarean sweets the weeping Nereids shed,
And on the shore their slumb'ring fav'rite laid
Beneath the tow'ring mountain's peaceful shade.
Nor undeserv'd their care. His tuneful tongue
Achilles' wrath and Thetis' sorrows sung;
His strains Laertes' son in triumph bore,
Thro' woes unnumber'd, to his native shore.
Blest isle of Ios! on thy rocky steeps
The Muses' star, and Graces' offspring sleeps.

In similar strains the illustrious Hesiod is celebrated by a bard of the name of Asclepiades. According to the most probable conjectures, the poems which are preserved under that name are the productions of three different poets. The author of the inscription for the tomb of Hesiod was a native of Samos, and contemporary with Theocritus.

On the Tomb of Hesiod.

Sweet bard of Ascra! on thy youthful head ‡
The Muses erst their laurel branches spread,
When on the rugged summit of the rocks
They saw thee laid amongst thy sultry flocks.
E'en then to thee o'er fair Castalia's wave
Their sacred pow'rs unbounded empire gave;
By this inspir'd thy genius soar'd on high,
And rang'd the boundless azure of the sky,
With joy transported view'd the blest abodes,
And sang the ecstatic raptures of the gods.

With the celebrated Callimachus every lover of classical literature is well acquainted. He was a native of Cyrene, and flourished about the 125th Olympiad. He resided at the court of Ptolemy 2d, and shared the bounty of that magnificent prince with Euclid, Theocritus, and Lycophron. A long catalogue of his works in natural history as well as poetry is preserved by Vossius.§ His celebrated verses on the hair of Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy, are lost, but a translation of them is preserved by Catullus; and of his other poetical works some hymns and epigrams are the only specimens which remain. These relicks have commanded very general admiration, although ‖ some writers have charged the poet with prolixity. The testimony of **Quintilian, however, which is superior to most other authorities, does ample justice to his genius, in giving him the appellation of Prince of the Elegiac Poets. In the early part of his life Callimachus kept a school at Alexandria, and numbered amongst his scholars Apollonius of Rhodes, the celebrated author of the Argonautics. Provoked by the unmerited ingratitude of his scholar, the master wrote a severe invective

* Anthol. tom. i. p. 238. Edit. Jacobs. † Homer. ‡ Anthol. tom. i. p. 151. Edit. Jacobs. § De Histor. Græc. ‖ Lucian. Ver. Hist. ** Lib. X. c. 1.

vective against him in a poem entitled Ibis. This poem is unfortunately lost, but Ovid, in a piece of the same name, professes himself an imitator of it.

Nunc quo Battiades inimicum devovet Ibim,*
Hoc ego devoveo teque tuosque modo.

Callimachus was familiarly known by the name of Battiades under which name he has drawn a character of himself in an inscription for his own tomb.

Βαττιαδεω παρα σημα φερεις ποδας· ἐν μεν ἀοιδην
ἐιδοτος, ἐν δ'οἰνῳ καιρια συγγελασαι.

The loss of his friend Heraclitus, an elegiac poet, gave rise to the following epitaph, which is characterized by a peculiar simplicity and tenderness.

And art thou gone, O friend belov'd?†
Hence heaves this sigh, hence flows this tear,
And hence by sad remembrance mov'd,
I love to linger at thy bier.

For still by Mem'ry's faithful ray
Those scenes of childhood cheer my breast,
Where we have view'd the parting day,
And watch'd the wearied sun to rest.

Thou'rt gone, but still around thy tomb
Unhurt by death's relentless sway,
Thy tuneful songsters cheer the gloom,
And pour the tributary lay.

In the preceding translations the writer has attempted to give specimens of a species of composition in which the antient Greeks eminently excelled. The sepulchral inscriptions which have been preserved are valuable not only for the beauty of thought and elegance of language which they possess, but as throwing considerable light on the mythology, the manners, and philosophical opinions of antiquity. They in general present their authors in a very amiable point of view, and display them to posterity either as friends sympathizing with private affliction, or as recorders of contemporary genius. Hence our admiration of the character of the antient Greeks is strengthened and increased by the perusal of these relicks, and the applause with which we still survey the bold actions of their public career, ripens into affection when we are thus permitted to enter the shades and recesses of their private life.

"Those epitaphs (says an eminent ‡writer) are the most perfect which set virtue in the strongest light, and are best adapted to exalt the reader's ideas and rouse his emulation."—That this remark applies with peculiar force to the generality of the antient Grecian inscriptions, every one, who is at all conversant with them, will immediately

* Ibis. l. 53. † Anthol. tom. i. p. 223. Edit. Jacobs. ‡ Dr. Johnson.

diately perceive. The noble deeds of patriotism which they record and celebrate, the immortal works of genius which they point out to public applause must have had a powerful influence on the enthusiastic dispositions of their Grecian readers, and have been instrumental in exciting them to the emulation of those actions which command the admiration of posterity. H.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

L'Amadigi di M. Bernardo Tasso (continued from page 270.)

7. The Child of the Sea meets Floridante, son to the king of Castille and nephew to Perion, whom he is going to assist in his wars. They hear a lady calling for help; Floridante rides to her succour, while the Child (the Paladine he is frequently called) is impeded by three of Galpano's kinsmen, whom he kills, and then rejoins Floridante, who has meantime rescued the lady, a daughter of the duke of Trasfordia, then on her way to king Lisuarte's court, to serve Oriana. As the knights proceed upon their way they meet an old man, who asks one of them to come with him to the greatest and most perilous adventure that ever knight enterprized; the Child, because of his promise, to Perion yields it to Floridante. The old man leads him till they come in sight of a wide and cultivated plain, then turning to him says, here thou shalt find what I have promised, and unless I am a fool, no warrior shall be more joyful than thou. With that he disappears like smoke before the wind. The child proceeds to the seacoast. An impertinent knight, who overhears him complaining of his hopeless love, insults him, and insists upon knowing the lady's name: he defeats him twice, the second time in sight of the Scottish forces under Agriante, whom he joins.

8. By this time the king of Valencia had finished his story to Mirinda, a story which would have moved any serpent to compassion, and he finished it with so many tears, that they made a great running river. Presently a damsel comes up, and addressing the king, Ardelio by name, tells him, that as the judges have been unable to pass sentence, they have referred it to the decision of arms. The king of Seville therefore has promised to give his daughter with his kingdom for dowry, to whosoever shall deliver her: on the other hand, the king of Navarre, with equal anxiety, seeks a champion for his son. The damsel then bids Ardelio drink of a little flasket, which restores his strength, and puts to flight all thoughts of sorrow, then gallops away like the wind. Mirinda promises to return to Ardelio with horse and armour for him, and rides after her, thinking to be resolved by her concerning her birth and fortune.

Alidor

Alidor meantime, wounded and defeated, blasphemes heaven and his own malignant fortune. His golden garland, his magic mirror, and his darling shield are taken from him, and he is turned back from the bridge, groaning and calling upon death. His dwarf beseeches him to stop at least while his wounds are bound up, but he wanders on till night, shunning all track of man. At night-fall he finds a house, marvellously fair, in the wildest part of the mountains. A dwarf, habited like the hosts of San Cassano, of Buon Convento, or of S. Miniato, invites him in, promising good lodging and a good supper; and persists in pressing him till, however reluctantly, he enters. A fair damsel examines his wounds, anoints them with so precious an ointment, that his heart in an instant regains strength, and gives him an electuary which Esculapius had made with his own hands, and which had once been given to Helen. Whoever tasted it would be for the whole day free from pain and sorrow. He falls asleep, and waking at day-break, finds himself once more sleeping by a tree, whereby he knew that last night's enchantment was the work of his guardian fairy. A suit of black armour, with a black shield, are hanging on the tree, and on its trunk he sees a writing, directing him to proceed along the path before him, and he shall soon hear news of his beloved image.

While he advances in this hope the poet returns to Floridante, the Spanish prince, whom he left wandering in that wide plain to which he had been so mysteriously conducted.

And there as round and round he turns his eyes,
Seeking that hope the old man's words convey'd,
With heart which panted after high emprize,
Not far before him, seated in the shade,
On the right hand a damsel he espies;
The youth with wonder view'd the peerless maid;
Reading a book she sate beneath the tree,
And like an earthly goddess seemed she.

And round about her in a goodly ring
Ten youthful maidens sate, their flowing hair
Engarlanded with coronals of spring,
And all like angels excellently fair.
They with the needle were embroidering:
A matron nigh, of years mature, and air
So venerable and sweet that whoso saw
Was fill'd with reverence and fearful awe.

Fain would the youth enjoy a nearer sight
Of beauty never seen till now; with speed
He hastens on, impatient in delight,
And shakes the rein and urges on the steed;
When with a sudden start, as if the knight
Held checkt his way, unable to proceed
The courser stopt at once, nor voice nor spur
Can force him on, no farther may he stir.

Now

Now more impatient to approach the fire
Which raised within him now a keener pain,
Young Floridante would have forced him nigher,
And plies the spur, but plies it all in vain.
Ever doth man with more intense desire
The thing which is forbidden seek to gain.
In vain he strives, for none of mortal race
Hath power to pass into that charmed place.

Then did the damsel raise her lovely eyes,
Sweetly she turn'd them on the gazing knight,
They opened to his view a paradise;
At once he yielded to that heavenly sight.
His conquered heart no weak resistance tries,
But gives itself a captive with delight.
She too received in that o'er-ruling hour
Love's golden dart which fled with fated power.

Even as the magnet by mysterious law
Makes the rude iron move before its sway,
Even so doth that resistless beauty draw
His haughty heart, so maketh it obey.
But while with eyes enrapt the warrior saw,
And felt as tho' his soul had died away,
As tho' his heart were fled toward the sight
Or else dissolving in that heavenly light;

With front of majesty the royal dame
Directs upon him her commanding glance;
The youth amazed, with reverence fill'd, and shame,
Hath for excuse no power of utterance:
A sudden fear and trembling o'er him came,
As one astound he sate, or lapt in trance;
Some change of human form he seems to dread,
Nor dares again toward her lift his head.

But when recovering from that fearful stound
He turn'd his eyes to where his heart was flown,
That heavenly company no more was found,
The maid, the dame, the damsels all were gone;
The heavens seem'd darkened as he look'd around,
Withered the grass, the flowers were overblown,
The place was widowed, and all things undone,
Even as the world would be without the sun.

In wonder lost he had not tarried long
Ere distant musick stole upon his ear;
Two damsels raised in unison the song;
Sounds of such magic harmony to hear

The mountain torrent, rushing full and strong,
Had stopt, suspended in its wild career.
Toward the sound he gazes, and again
Beholds the dame with all her goodly train.

O'erjoyed to see the maid beloved, again
The eager warrior spurr'd his willing steed;
Midway a river roll'd across the plain,
Fast ran its waters as the arrow's speed.
How shall he cross the stream! he looks in vain
For boat or bridge to help him in his need,
And the deep current rolls so swiftly by
Its rapid course almost outstrips the eye.

Above, below, he looks impatiently
For bridge or raft to reach the distant shore;
Accusing his hard fate with many a sigh,
Which just allowed a sight, and gave no more.
But while he searches round with eager eye,
Again the visionary scene is o'er,
The river disappears, and with it gone,
The dame, the damsel, and his hope are flown.

Here Bernardo as usual provokes the reader by passing to another part of the story. He describes the passage of Agriante and the Child of the Sea from Scotland to France. They reach Paris, and march out to attack king Abies of Ireland, and the besieging army. The Child kills Daganel. Abies rises from ambush and routs the French, but the Child rallies them.

9. Mirinda following the damsel, comes into a forest so full of flowers that it did not seem like the haunt of wild beasts. A woman cries for help; she sees the damsel of whom she is in quest struggling with a knight, and leaping off her horse to attack him, in an instant they are transformed into a dog and bitch. Mirinda turns away indignantly, but the same voice calls out to her not to stop, for it is a man. The enchanter then flies; the damsel exhorts her to kill him, let him take what shape he will; he turns himself into a lion, and Mirinda pierces him to the heart. The damsel then tells her this was the wicked Folchetto, and invites her to her home, when she promises to reveal to her her fortune.

Alidor comes to a fountain, above it was the figure of Venus sleeping, as if lulled by its sound. The water issuing from four pipes of pure and polished silver, in such abundance as to form a little river and then a lake. On the side of this fountain he lies down, and looking into the water sees imaged there a bevy of fair ladies, and among them her of whom he is enamoured. He starts and looks round him, but there is no sign of man or of human habitation; then looking again into the water, perceives her in the balcony of a stately tower, binding up her beautiful tresses. Presently a serpent swims through

through the water, and by troubling it, destroys the picture. Alidor drives him away; becomes smooth again, but nothing is to be seen in it. While hei s lamenting, a damsel comes to fill a silver urn at the fountain; she tells him that he is not far from the famous Caledonian Wood, which has been for fifty years under the power of the giant Oronte and his sons, he being a greater magician than Medea, Simon Magus, or Zoroaster, and with all his race as impious and cruel as Creon. There were, however, certain damsels in this track, who by art and magic made their dwellings invisible, and did as much good as Oronte did evil; one of these was her lady, who had yesterevening been delivered from a great danger by a female warrior.

Floridante, after this second scene has vanished, follows the trace of horses till he comes to the foot of a rugged mountain; below it is a beautiful plain, where he sees a company of fair ladies disporting, but she of whom he is in quest, is not among them. A damsel with a falcon in her hand, comes from them, and invites him into the happy kingdom of Nivetta, saying, that when he has once tasted its delights and seen her beauty, he would remain there for ever. He rejects her invitation to a life of loose pleasure, and now beholding her whom he seeks upon the mountain, attempts to climb it, but it is inaccessible. While he is looking for a path, a damsel cries for help; he rescues her from five knights, and receives from her a shield sent by the fair princess above, as she proves to be, with her picture, and an avowal of love, and of regret that she cannot speak to him.

The Child challenges Abies to decide the war by single combat.

10. He kills Abies. The Damsel of Denmark arrives, giving him the writing which Oriana had found in the wax, and declaring his name to be Amadis *(Amadigi.)* Perion and Eligena discover him to be their son.

"*The Passions of the Minde in generall. In Sixe Bookes. Corrected, enlarged, and with sundry new Discourses augmented. *By Thomas Wright.. Cantic. I. Si ignoras te, o pulcherima inter mulieres, egredere, et abi post vestigia gregum, et pasce hædos tuos iuxta tabernacula pastorum. If thou know not thy selfe, O fayrest among women, goe foorth and follow the steps of thy flocks, and feed thy Kiddes by the tabernacles of Shepheards. London, printed for A. M. for Anne Helme, and are to be sold at her Shop in St. Dunston's Church-yard in Fleet-street.* 1620."

4to. pp. 350. exclusive of preface, dedication and index.

This curious and by no means uninteresting production is dedicated to Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, by a person who signs himself T. D.† We are by him informed, that the work was published

* The first edition is, we believe, 12mo. 1601. "The Passions of the Minde, by Th. W."

† The initials T. D. are also to be found prefixed to an old tragedy entitled "The Bloodie Banqvet," 4to. Lond. 1620. 1639. by some ascribed, according to

lished at the desire "of diuers of greate note and quallitie," by whom the original copy (which was supposed to have been lost at a time when the author suffered shipwreck) "being founde, was taken up, and entertained."

It appears from the preface to have been chiefly written in order to confute a fallacious opinion held by the Italians and Spaniards, that the English, Scotch, and other inhabitants of this side the Alps, are inferior in prudence and ability to other nations. The author, with great judgment, first compares the works of our writers with those of the Italians, &c. and contends that the balance of talent is greatly to our advantage. He next mentions our excellence in works of art and ingenuity, and affirms, that we have a more general inclination to virtue and honesty; that our mode of education is superior; and that we possess greater firmness, candour, liberality, and valour, than nations of more luxurious habits, and than those persons who are by nature the children of a warmer climate. He allows that they infinitely exceed us in cunning and hypocrisy, on which account he concludes by saying, "I thought good to try if a little direction would help our countrymen to counterpoise their native wariness, and open the way (not to become crafty and deceitful, which is vicious, but) how to discover other men's passions, and how to behave ourselves when such affections do extraordinarily possess us; the which is the chiefest point of prudence, and the fittest means to attain unto religious, civil, and gentlemanlike conversation which is virtuous; and whereunto (especially) this discourse of affections aimeth."

"The Passions of the Minde" are divided into six books, each of which treats on the various effects produced by, and the means of restraining, our desires. As, from the nature and extent of the work, it is impossible to give a well-connected analysis, we must content ourselves with transcribing a few passages, which are neither devoid of instruction nor amusement, and which will afford a specimen of the style and tendency of the whole.

Of "Affectation in Speech," p. 111.

"Some have a peculiar manner of parley; they speak in print, hunt after metaphors, coin phrases, and labour extremely that their words may smell of subtlety, elegancy, and neat delivery, in such affected sort, that for the most part they leave nothing behind them but a scent of foolish affectation and verbal pride. These may well be compared to certain birds which sing well, yet carry no flesh upon their backs, but are as lean as carrion. They are not unlike strumpets who veil diseased carcases under rich attire. Amongst a thousand you shall scarce find one ripe in judgment, or sound in conceit. These men do spend their time and studies to find out new phrases, and that which they

to Langbain, to Thomas Basker. Thomas Drant and Thomas Deloney were also writers about this time, as was also Thomas Decker, we cannot, however, suppose it to be either of these persons.

* In the following extracts the spelling is modernized.

they conceived with great labour, they utter with extreme difficulty. They stammer often, commit many discords, and for the most part their epilogue consorteth not with their exordium. If they pen any thing to be presented unto the view of the world, you shall ever have one new coined word or other which never saw light before it issued out of the mint of their imagination, and it will beseem them as well as a peacock's feather in a fool's cap. I once heard one of these worthy parolists, who had got by the end the word *intricate;* he coming among as wise men as himself, told them that such a gentleman and he did bear a most *intricate* love one to another; he would have said, entire. Another had got the word *expostulate*, and he imagined it was to require; so he requested a friend of his to *expostulate* a certain favour at his lord's hands in his behalf. This affectation in speech proceedeth from a most vain and notorious pride. The enamelled speakers for the most part condemn others as barbarous and ignorant, because they frame not their speeches according to their humours; yea, they will pass further, and despise all authors who affect not in writing that they frequent in prating."

"*Discovery of Passions in Gesture and Voice.*" pp. 131, 132.

——"A rolling eye, quick in moving this way and that way, argueth a quick but a light wit; a hot complexion, with an inconstant and impatient mind: in a woman it is a sign of great immodesty and wantonness. Heavy dull eyes proceed from a dull mind and hard of conceit; therefore we see all old persons, sick men and phlegmatick, slow in turning their eyes. Eyes much given to winking descend from a soul subject to fear. To stare fixly upon one, either cometh from blockishness, as in rusticks; impudency, as in malicious persons; prudence, when from those in authority; incontinency, in women. Eyes inflamed and fiery, are the native brood of choler and ire; quiet and peaceable, with a certain secret grace and mirth, are the children of love and friendship.

"There came a man to Demosthenes, desiring his help to defend his cause, and told him how one had beaten him. Demosthenes answered him, saying, I do not believe this to be true thou tellest me, for surely the other did never beat thee. The plaintiff then thrusting out his voice aloud, said, What hath he not beaten me? Yes, indeed, quoth Demosthenes, I believe it now, for I hear the voice of a man that was beaten indeed. Whereby we may see how he conjectured by the loudness of his voice the just indignation of his mind. A small trembling voice proceedeth from fear, and such an one commonly have great orators, or at least it were good they should have in the beginning of their orations, for thereby they win a certain compassion and loving affection of their auditors."

"*Means to mortify Passions.*" p. 81.

"After thou hast attained the knowledge of thy inclinations, thou must then consider whether they be extraordinarily vehement or no;

for as to greater griefs stronger remedies are applied, so to furious and outrageous passions more forcible means are to be ministered.

——"To moderate passions we may learn of Socrates, who, to bridle extraordinary and unlawful pleasures, was accustomed to abstain from lawful and not prohibited; for if one be addicted to drunkenness, he shall with more facility overcome this passion, if he abstain from strong drinks he most affecteth, even at such times as lawfully he may use them.

——"Fly occasions which may incense the passion whereunto we are inclined, and resist passions at the beginning.

——"To mortify passions requireth a resolute good will and endeavour to attain unto perfect government of a man's self, whencefrom will follow a diligent execution of mortification; for such a man will not cease daily and incessantly to demand grace and favour of God to overcome his rebellious nature, resist temptations, withstand all false allurements of this enticing world: such an one will examine daily his conscience; will determine in the morning when he riseth, not to let pass that day without extirpating some stinking and poisoned thorn, and planting some sweet and pleasant flower within the garden of his soul: such an one will not only prevent occasions, but also arm himself as well as he can to resist those temptations he knoweth especially shall be offered in certain places and company he cannot conveniently avoid."

It does not argue less in favour of the work now before us, to find prefixed a copy of commendatory verses by Ben. Jonson. As they are not to be met with in any edition of that poet's works, we shall conclude the present article with laying them before our readers.

To the Author.

"In picture they which truly vnderstand,
require besides the likenesse of the thing,
light, posture, heightning, shaddow, colouring,
all which are parts commend the cunning hand.
And all your booke (when it is throughly scand)
will well confesse, presenting, limiting
each subject Passion, with her source and spring,
so bould, as shewes your art you can command.
But now your worke is done, if they that view
the seuerall figures, languish in suspence
to judge which Passion's false and which is true,
between the doubtfull sway of Reason and Sense,
Tis not your fault if they shall Sense preferre,
Being told these, Reason cannot, Sense may erre.

B. I."

"A brevve Description of the nobill race of the Stevvards: succedinge Lineallie to the Crown of Scotland vnto this day: And nevv is yeir 1603. vnto the Crown of England: with thair lyvvelie portraturs,

traturs, declaring exactlie vvhat tyme thay begane to reigne, hovv lange thay reigned, and of what qualities thay vvere."

Folio, containing the title and ten heads of the Scottish sovereigns, at the end of which is, "Printed in Amsterdam, At the expensis of Andro Hart Buikseller in Edinbrugh. Anno 1603. Cum privilegio Regiæ Maiestatis."

In the Harleian catalogue * this excessively rare work† is thus noticed: "In this very scarce book, there are the effigies, printed from copper-plates, of ten of the said royal Family of the Stewarts: from Robert 2, who was the first king of that name, down to king James 6 and his queen Anne: every one in a page, with their brief history, printed at the bottom."

These heads, as well as the arms of Scotland in the title-page, are engraved with great care; nor can there be much doubt but that the work was a national one, and probably produced under the patronage of James the first, who ascended the English throne precisely at the time of its publication. The account given of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots is as follows:

"Marie succeeded to her father Iames the fyfte, in the yeire of the warld 5513. In the yeire of Christ 1543. a princesse verteouslie inclined. She married first Frances 2. Daulphine, thereafter king of France, then after his death, returning hame to Scotland, she married Henrie Stevvarde, Duke of Albanie, and Lord Darnlie, sonne to Mathevv Erle of Lennox (a comelie Prince, Pronepvoy to Henrie the 7. king of England) to whome she bare Iames the 6.‡ She was put to death in England 8 Feb. 1586, after 18 yeires captivitie."

The work concludes with "Anna Regina Scotorum. Anna daughter to that nobil Prince of worthie memorie Frederick the 2. king of Denmark, &c. marijt vnto James the sext, in the yeir of Christ 1590. who hath borne vnto him alreadie fyve childrene befoir mentioned. The Lord in mercie endevv thame and thair posterities with sick measure of his grace, that not onlie the Kirk of Christ in thair dominions, bot also in whole Europe, may find a blessinge in thair happie Governement, Amen."

The copy from which the foregoing extracts are transcribed, was formerly in the possession of Archbishop Laud, who has added seven more heads of Charles the first, his queen, and their children.

* Vol. iii. p. 22. No. 348. The third volume was compiled by Dr. Johnson.

† A manuscript note in the copy of Bib. Harl. now before us, says that Osborne sold the book for 100 guineas.

‡ James, the sixth king of that name of Scotland, the first of England.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF D. LUISA DE CARVAJAL.

(Continued from p. 277.)

THIS house was rich in images and relics, and they had frequent masses celebrated both with vocal and instrumental music; but when she

she had remained here a month, information came that they were discovered: (the place had been for three years a safe hold for priests) upon this they dispersed; some fled down the river, others struck into the country. Luisa and the women of the family were hurried into a coach, and posted as fast as possible to London: they put up at a poor inn, left her the next morning with a catholic lady, at whose house she was sure of hearing mass, and advanced into the country themselves. Her wish was to learn the language so as to pass for an Englishwoman, and not be known by the embassador or any of her countrymen. For some months she was frequently changed about from one catholic family to another, none liking her company, probably because of the suspicion which she must have occasioned; and though the ladies to whom she was entrusted were rich and of rank, yet she always paid her own expences, *according to the custom of the land.*

Here Luis Munoz interrupts his narrative to give an account of the state of religion in England at this time. "England," he says, "was one of the first kingdoms in the world which raised the standard of the cross, there being great reason to believe that Joseph of Arimathea converted the Britons. It can boast of twenty-eight kings who were either confessors or martyrs, and all saints; sixteen queens, besides many princesses, Mary Stuart being resplendent above the rest. In this glory no country in the world can vie with England. The number of its bishops who are celebrated for sanctity is 132, without reckoning Fisher, perhaps the most learned, vigilant, zealous, and holy prelate of his time, who after long imprisonment bowed down his grey hairs to the axe because he would not acknowledge the king as head of the church. For the same cause Thomas More lost upon the scaffold the holiest and wisest head of any layman in Europe; to his heroic valour England is in great part indebted for what of the catholic religion is still preserved there. Of canonised prelates and abbesses there had been 68. The number of other saints cannot be told. There is no other country in the world where so many uncorrupted bodies are found; of this innumerable army one squadron may just be mentioned, that of the eleven thousand virgins, under their captainess, St. Ursula. This England, which had been called, and with good reason, the eldest born of the church, the kingdom of God, and the dowry of the virgin, this happy island had been perverted and ruined by Henry 8, in consequence of his incestuous passion for Anne Boleyn, his own daughter, begotten in adultery. Under him the country was reduced to a wretched state; under his son it became still worse; Edward permitted all sorts of sects to enter, whereas his father suffered no schismatics, his only aim being to root out the old religion. I cannot," says the author, "touch without tears upon the short happiness of this kingdom while it was governed by our Philip 2, the catholic, the prudent, married to queen Mary, the daughter of Henry and Catherine. But this sunshine was soon clouded; Elizabeth succeeded; this worthy child of Anne Boleyn, this impious Jezebel, exceeded the Diocletians, the Neros, and all persecutors in cruelty.

cruelty. When James came to the throne great hopes were entertained for the catholics, as he was son of the holy Mary Stuart, who had died a martyr; and for this reason the pope wrote to Philip 3, exhorting him to make peace with him.

"These hopes were soon disappointed. One of the first measures of James was to order all jesuits and catholic priests out of the kingdom, and to embark and send off all who were in prison. A few months after Luisa came to England it was discovered that six or eight young cavaliers, more influenced by youthful ardour than by prudence, had formed a design to stop with the violent remedy of material fire, that infernal fire which had been so long consuming their country. With indiscreet zeal, *which many thought greatness of mind*, they made a mine under the house of parliament, which, had it taken effect, *would have endangered* the person of the king, and the greatest personages and ministers of the realm. It was a received rumour, even among the hereticks themselves, that this plot was originally contrived by the hereticks, for the sake of renewing the persecution; an old artifice this, with which they had blackened the memory of queen Mary of Scotland, and taken away her life. And it is known, that in another conspiracy against king James, which was imputed to the catholics, the leaders were puritans, and among them the notorious hereticks Cobham, Grey, and Walter Raleigh."

This *accident* of the gunpowder excited such an uproar and alarm that the family with whom Luisa then resided were afraid to keep her longer; and she had no remedy but to write to the P. M. Fray Juan de S. Augustin, confessor to the Spanish embassador, D. Pedro de Zuniga, requesting him to procure for her some small house near the embassador's, that she might be under his protection, and attend mass in safety. Pedro behaved to her like a father; he immediately took her into his own house, and there, with two English damsels in her company, she remained a whole year, as if in a hermitage, studying the language. During all this time England was in a wretched state of agitation. Oh the tranquillity of catholic kingdoms! Nothing was heard of but mobs, murders, treasons, and wars, and blasphemies against the pope and the church. There was a report that the king was killed, and in these times it was thought so dangerous for such a rumour to go abroad, that by order of council all the gates which separated the streets were fastened, and proclamation made that the king was alive. Many persons advised Luisa to return to Spain, seeing she could do no good in England. The embassador's confessor urged her strongly to this; he observed that her desire of martyrdom could not possibly be gratified, as they punished none but natives with death for their religion, and them under a charge of treason: all they could do to her would be to send her back to her own country, or require the embassador to do it. And, in truth, her example would have more effect at home. These arguments had some weight with her, and at one time she told him it was her intention to return, and take the habit among the Recolet Augustines; but on farther prayer and self-examination she became convinced that she had

no

no call for this, and that it was the will of God she should continue in England. Fray Juan was at last convinced of this himself; and he began to conceive that the affliction which she daily endured at beholding the state of religion in England was the martyrdom to which she was called. The case, however, was submitted by father Creswell to the archbishop of Valentia, and by herself to father Parsons, and to P. Bartolomé Perez, who was assistant from Spain to the general of the jesuits at Rome. They all recommended her to follow the impulse of her own feelings, which were from God; and Perez assured her his holiness himself had declared his approbation of her stay in England, and desired it might be made known to her.

In the course of twelve months the agitation of the kingdom had in some degree subsided, and she then took a small house near the embassador's: it was enclosed within a little court which had a door to the street: there were many houses of this kind in the city. Here she removed with her two companions. The noise of the neighbours much incommoded her, particularly the turning of the wheels by which they roasted whole quarters of beef on Fridays; for on that day, both in private houses and public ones, to which the greater number of people repaired for their meals, you saw meat as publicly eaten as if it had been a nation of Jews or Turks. There was a cross in one of the public streets, which the hereticks had spared from the general destruction because it was a public ornament: to this, whenever she went by, she always knelt. Caricatures of the pope were exposed for sale with a most indecent figure, invented by hatred and error; these she bought when she saw them hanging against the walls, and tore them to pieces: but her confessor enjoined her not to make this public manifestation of zeal, which could only render her notorious.

Luisa, besides her fearless fanaticism, and the protection which her rank ensured her, was in other respects well qualified for a female missionary. She had studied the subject as fairly as one who reads only on one side can be said to have studied it. In Spain she had read some of the Latin fathers and doctors; but her favourite book in England was the *Compendio de la Doctrina Christiana* of Luis de Granada. She had also studied the works of English catholics; what with these stores, an understanding of no ordinary standard, and habits of argument gained from practice, and from the instructions of the jesuits, it may well be presumed that Luisa was qualified to encourage the doubtful catholic, and puzzle, if not persuade, many protestants. One day she went into Cheapside to buy a cloth for her altar. A young woman stood by the youth who was serving her with the Holland, and Luisa asked him if she was his sister; he replied, his sister in Christ. Upon this she asked if he was a catholic? and he answered, "God forbid!" "God forbid that you should not!" said Luisa, and upon this they entered into the controversy. The neighbours soon collected: there stood Luisa in the street, leaning her arms in at the open shop, singly maintaining the cause of popery against a crowd; some were angry, some inquisitive, some fond of arguing, all vociferous. The mistress of the shop cried out that it could not possibly be

be a woman, but must be a priest in petticoats, and that it was a shame nobody went for a constable.

About a fortnight afterwards, as she was going again through Cheapside, she perceived three persons following her, whom she recognized as having been among the listeners to this dispute. Faith and Anne, two of her companions, were with her, and also an elderly man, whom she bade go home with Faith, thinking that the fewer they were, the less inconvenience there would be; there was, however, a constable in waiting at the end of the street, who took the three women into custody. He produced no warrant; Luisa, though she was aware of this informality, made no objection, but bade him do his duty, lest a mob should collect. A respectable tradesman came up, and for courtesy bidding the constable keep behind, accompanied them to the house of the nearest magistrate. This was on a Saturday, about six in the afternoon. They found the justice and his clerk sitting at their desk under a shed in the fore court of his house, for it was summer; he was about three score, and a man of gentle manners. The examination lasted till nine, though only five witnesses were examined. Dona Luisa answered frankly to every interrogation, and declared that her business in England was to follow the example of many saints who had voluntarily forsaken country and kin to suffer poverty in foreign lands for the love of Christ. This led to some little conversation concerning religion, in the course of which the justice observed that, according to her own account, she went from shop to shop endeavouring to convert the people to her faith; she knew that any English person who should do this in Spain would be put to death; was it not just, then, that Spaniards in England should be treated in the same manner? All this while the wife and daughters of the justice were coming and going, for the sake of peeping at the prisoners. Luisa's dress was such as might attract observation; it was a gown and petticoat of her favourite black stuff, half Spanish half Flemish in its fashion, and patched in many places, and a ragged piece of black silk upon her head. Her companions, whose appearance was more respectable, were treated with more respect, but the whole examination was conducted with great decency, their pockets not being searched for rosaries, crucifixes, and suchlike things. A crowd gathered round the house; the report was, that they were priests or friars in disguise; the justice could not make the people disperse, and would not commit Luisa to prison till they were gone. He therefore went to supper at nine, and left the women in the hall with the clerk, the constable, and some of his servants. The mob did not separate till near midnight: the justice then came down, told her that it was his opinion she would be sent out of the kingdom, and that she must now go to prison. Luisa besought him not to commit her to the prison which he mentioned, because there were no persons confined there for religion, it was in the noisiest and sickliest part of the city, and moreover full of men. At this last objection neither he nor his clerk could refrain from smiling, and one of them said, if there were a hundred men there, she might be sure not one of them would look

her in the face. The clerk was with them, and ordered the jailor to treat them well.

They were placed in a separate apartment, with one bed in it, and the old man, though not included in the arrest, remained with them. The next morning the jailor lodged them with his own family, either for money, it is said, or for compassion. It was not till Tuesday that she could receive the sacrament, and then a priest found means to bring it in a little silver case in his bosom, as usual. The jailor and his family behaved with the utmost kindness, and retired whenever they conceived their prisoners wished to be alone. He was a schismatic, that is, says the author, a Catholic* in his heart. The embassador sent his Confessor to visit her; he said he thought it better not to interfere, and begged her to take all possible care of herself, and procure whatever accommodations and comforts were to be had at his expence, sending her at the same time a purse with a hundred crowns. Her other two companions came in coarse apparel to see her; one of them was of one of the noblest families in the realm. Their case was laid before the council on the Wednesday; it was at a time when the court wished to gratify Spain, a wish so disgracefully prevalent in James, and Cecil gave orders that they should be set at liberty, and delivered to her own embassador. D. Pedro urged her now more earnestly than ever to return to her own country; he felt himself embarrassed by her conduct; but it was to no purpose, she was determined to remain, and go on with her work.

Luisa greatly disliked London, a large and unpleasant city, where every thing was dear, the climate bad, every day in the year having a summer and winter of its own, the air thick and heavy, and with more plagues than ever Egypt had. During the first six years that she lived there, London was never free from the plague. The Puritans thought it a happiness to die of this disorder, and said of those whom it carried off, that they died of the mark† of the Lord. There were some who took no precautions to avoid it; if they were to die, they said, precautions could not save them; and if they were not to die, they were of no use. The house in which any one died of the plague was indeed fastened up with all its inhabitants in it for a month, but the guards who were set over it would let them out for a piece of bread; and with incredible stupidity, as if, says the author, they were as blind in the affairs of government as in spiritual things, the bed and the apparel of the deceased were permitted to be sold immediately, and buyers always to be found. With all this, the people still called London the Paradise of the world! Sometimes, when the pestilence raged with unusual violence, Luisa retired to Highgate.

But her labours were repaid with great success. When once she could persuade any one to listen to her, she seldom failed. The simple people who entered into the controversy had little chance of

* I have seen old tracts written to prove that many of the Puritans were Papists. This passage is remarkable, as the man in question certainly was so; it appears by something which he said to Luisa.

† God's-marks is Minshew's word for the plague-spots.

of escaping from her who had texts and authorities at command, books to distribute, and Jesuits to second her. She was a sort of decoy-duck for the priests. One of her greatest triumphs was over a Calvinist preacher, whom she shipt off for Flanders, and transformed into a Benedictine. The boys whom she converted were sent over to the seminaries. All this was not done without considerable expence; Philip III., therefore, ordered her a monthly pension of 300 *reales*, which was at one time increased to 500; other and very considerable supplies came from her uncle, the archbishop of Toledo, and from a long list of Spanish nobles. Canvassing even for souls is expensive in England. She had always a large stock of gloves to give away to those who were in hand for conversion. She dealt largely with pedlars, in order that they might call frequently, and be in the way of instruction. Books were a heavy article of expence, because they were prohibited, and therefore bore a double price. It was remarkable that the English took these things ungraciously, and seemed to think that all that could be done for them was nothing more than Spain was bound to do for the Catholicks.

Another successful practice was to look out for lying-in women, and offer to pay the expence of the christening, and thus smuggle the child into the kingdom of heaven, if it were lucky enough to die in time. One particular providence is mentioned of a healthy infant who was so happy as to be carried off by a fit the very next day. She used to go into the fields where poor women were wandering about, just ready to be delivered there (a common thing in that country) and sometimes she succeeded in converting them, as well as securing the children. The prisoners for religion she assisted as far as possible, and those who escaped she concealed in her house till they could find means of getting abroad. She knew all who were arrested, visited them in prison, and exhorted them to bear witness bravely to the faith.

Among the Catholick sufferers in this reign were John Roberts, a Benedictine, and Thomas Somers (Somer) a secular priest; the former had been apprehended six times, and had always till now escaped. Luisa was in the prison when he and his companion were summoned to receive sentence. He was in ill health, and was seized with such a trembling, that he could neither button the sleeves of his doublet nor tie his points. Look, how I tremble! said he to Luisa. Yes, she replied, like the great soldier who said his flesh trembled at the dangers to which his spirit would expose it. She obtained permission for them, by dint of money, to pass the night not in the condemned hole, but with the other Catholic prisoners. There were about twenty prisoners at table, besides many friends of Luisa, chiefly women, who were come to take their leave of these martyrs, and to receive their blessing. As soon as they entered the room, and said they were condemned to die the next day, Luisa knelt down and kissed their feet, thus in her own person shewing the honour in which all Spain would hold their memory. She was placed at the head of the table between these men who were on the morrow to die a cruel death, and in her own mind she compared this to the last supper of the Redeemer. Some

of the company were in tears, but they were tears of triumph; others envied their brethren who were thus before them in the race. Roberts was himself so cheerful, that for a moment he thought such cheerfulness did not become him, and asked her if it were not fit that he should retire and pray. No, she replied, he could not be more worthily employed than in shewing them how cheerfully a man could die for Christ.

The day on which they suffered, Fray Mauro de Sahagun, a Benedictine, who went in England by the name of William Scott, asked her if he might bring their relicks to her house, as he knew no other place of security. It need not be said how willingly and joyfully she consented. A coach was provided for these relick-stealers; the guards pursued before they could reach it, and the leg of one body and two quarters of the other were dropt in their flight, but they succeeded in carrying off the rest. Whatever remains of such Catholic sufferers she could procure, she shrined with her own hands, whether relicks of their bodies, or their letters, or their apparel, which she was wont to purchase; and she labelled the relicaries in which they were placed, and distributed them as presents to the persons whom she loved best.

This last supper in the prison gave the ambassador some uneasiness, and one of his chaplains besought her to leave England, least she should one day be killed by the populace. All, indeed, urged her to return to her own country, but without effect. No, she said, if they sent her by force to Flanders or to Spain, she would come back again to die in England, though it should be upon a dunghill; not for any love or liking to England, for she liked nothing in it, but because she knew it was the will of God. Abbot had heard of this supper—that false bishop of London, who, it is said, proved so great a shedder of Catholic blood, that he merited the archbishopric of Canterbury. He complained of her to the council, stating, that by means of the liberty she enjoyed as a woman and a foreigner, she perverted more than many priests. It was determined to send her out of the kingdom, and orders were given to the different jailors to detain her when next she entered any of the prisons. Of this she was apprized in time, and kept at home. Abbot sent to summon her; she would have gone for the sake of giving the archbishop a lecture, but the embassador bade her courteously decline to appear. Accordingly she answered the messenger through the little grating in the door, that she could not believe the archbishop had sent for her, and that she could not leave the house on account of her health. No more was heard of this, for James had not courage to do any thing which might give offence to Spain.

The recal of D. Pedro (1610) was a great loss to her, though his successor, the Conde de la Rivilla, afforded her the same protection. About the same time also, she was deprived of her confessor, who was apprehended, and after long confinement, banished. Nothing could be more dreadful than the state of the English Catholics. The *(searches) cherques* were precisely like the domiciliary visits in France —at all hours of the night they were subject to them; if the door was not

not instantly opened, it was forced; every place was examined wherein a man could possibly be concealed, and it may well be supposed to what insults, extortions, and robberies the unhappy family was exposed. Luisa says in one of her letters, that she was perpetually reminded of the words of Christ—O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that slayest the Prophets. She could not leave her house without seeing the heads and quarters of the priests exposed upon the gates, and the birds feeding upon them. The oath of allegiance was at this time exacted with great rigour, and Luisa exerted all her influence to make the Catholics refuse it as a deadly sin, which the Pope had declared it to be. Robert Drury was apprehended for this cause; he had studied five years in the English seminary at Valladolid, and had exercised his perilous ministry twelve years in England, till now he was thrown into prison, for refusing to take this oath. Luisa was with him whole days in his dungeon, encouraging him to persist to the last, and suffer death. That a man ready to do this should regard such a woman with reverence and affection was to be expected; he left his mother as a legacy to her care, and went to execution with a countenance like an angel, for he was exceedingly beautiful, and there was a heavenly joy in his face. Luisa took the mother home, and never parted with her till she had procured her a sufficient pension to live with respectability and comfort.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MR. MONTGOMERY.

DROOP not sweet bard! the envious cloud
Pale malice breathes, thy fame to shrowd,
Shall quickly pass away:
*No *meteor* lights thy sky adorn,
'Tis the true promise of the morn,
And it *must* turn to day!

Strike, strike again the quivering wire!
†Awake old Memnon's magic lyre,
And give thy soul to song!
By Fancy blest, to Feeling dear,
Their guardian forms shall hover near,
And shield thy head from wrong.

Whence

* See "The Snowdrop."
† See "The battle of Alexandria."

Whence beams the light that spurs the soul
Beyond our nature's humble goal,
The hope that points on high?
It beams from Pity's aspect meek,
From generous Feeling's moisten'd cheek,
From Fancy's sparkling eye.

'Tis Fancy feeds the patriot flame,
'Tis Feeling prompts each gentler aim;
And he whose heart is cold,
A loveless sojourner on earth,
Might sell the freedom of his birth,
His British birth, for gold.

Hence, grov'ling and unfeeling band,
With cruel eye and dead'ning hand
And grin sardonic, hence!
Rise, sons of Virtue, sons of Praise,
Avenge the violated bays,
Our glory and defence!

Droop not, sweet bard! the candid mind
By Genius warm'd, by Taste refin'd,
Shall open to thy lay;
Thus generous soils expand to meet
The fosterings of the solar heat,
While shrinks the sterile clay.

THE FAMISHED MOTHER.

LOUD, loud blows the wind on the moor,
And chill is my path thro' the snow,
An outcast, unfriended, and poor,
O'er the face of the wide world I go.

Hush, hush, my sweet babe! for thy cry
Is more than my anguish can bear;
O God! will thy merciful eye
Not look on my frantic despair?

At the door of the rich man I knock'd,
For plenty was written thereon,
But the rich man my poverty mock'd,
And tauntingly bade me be gone.

Col,

Cold, cold is thy bosom, O clay!
But colder the hard heart of pride;
No tear for the wretched have they
Who sail on prosperity's tide.

The passenger witness'd my grief,
And he told me he pitied my sigh,
But I spurn'd at his proffer'd relief,
For lewd was the glance of his eye.

My steps by a banquet-house pass'd,
Where guests enter'd joyous and free,
I shrank at the winterly blast,
But there was no entrance for *me*.

Thro' the night, and the storm, and the cold,
Must I and my little one roam;
But e'er many moments are told
Shall we both reach a last quiet home.

Cease, baby, thy screaming so wild,
There! creep to this half-frozen breast—
And now will the mother and child
Lie down on the deep snows to rest.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

Clifton, March 8, 1807.

SONNET TO SHAKESPEAR.

Hail, Bard immortal! thou, whose varied lay
Can bid the rapturous tide of pleasure flow,
With love the softened soul now melt away,
Or sink us in the deep abyss of woe:
Now high thy bold imagination soars,
And Horror wild erects her bristled hair;
Now thro' thy verse the flood of feeling pours,
And Virtue is the poet's darling care.
Hail, Stratford! honoured most of British land!
Hail Avon! blest above all British floods,
Who 'mid thy winding banks and hanging woods
First saw with joy his infant mind expand,
Bore on thy trembling wave his strains along,
And flowed responsive to his magic song.

J. W. T.

Inscription proposed for a marble Tablet to be erected in the Parish Church of Richmond, Surrey, Dec.* 1806.

In Memory of THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B. A. beloved, revered, regretted; this Tablet is, by the gratitude of his Parishioners, erected and inscribed. He was born on the 21st of December, 1751, and died on the 26th of November 1806.

THOUGH now no more thy pious bounty flow,
To soothe the widow's and the orphan's woe;
Though now no longer, from yon sacred chair,
Thy guiding voice the path to bliss prepare;
Though closed that eye, where mild affections reigned,
And mute the tongue, that every ear enchained;
WAKEFIELD! thy worth, not here alone confest,
It's bright memorial stamps on every breast:
And still thy glorious life, recorded here,
To heaven points every hope, and every fear!
Still, many a soul, to luring vice a prey,
Half-willing dragged where sinners led the way,
Roused to reflection o'er thy hallowed urn,
Shall burst its bonds, and to it's God return;
While all the just, who read thy sainted name,
And feel, with conscious pride, a kindred flame,
Shall share the triumph to thy praises due,
Bless their own choice, and trim their lamps anew:
With holy rapture view this grateful stone,
Applaud thy virtues, and incite their own!

E. P.

* This inscription was submitted to the Committee who superintended the erection of the Tablet; but, in consequence of a determination previously declared in favour of prose-compositions, it was very properly considered as *primâ facie* inadmissible.

HOPE FOR AFRICA.

On the late Vote of both Houses of Parliament for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

AS some poor traveller on a barren waste,
Who thro' the storm pursues his weary way,
Sees, 'mid the clouds, rent by the howling blast,
A spreading gleam of sunny radiance play;

The imag'd sweets that deck his native vale,
By hope illumin'd, break upon his soul,
Calmly he listens to the sinking gale,
And smiles to hear the distant thunder roll:

So

So hears the soul which Pity's gentle voice
Has taught to weep at Afric's cruel woes,
The cheering songs of Hope, who cries "rejoice!
"Soon will this train of matchless misery close.

"I see Oppression grasp with bloody hand
"His iron sceptre and his scourge in vain;
"My heralds whisper to the fainting band,
"On you the sun of joy shall shine again."

Author of every kind and virtuous deed
For which thy mercy has eras'd a crime,
O! teach the soul of man, for man to bleed,
And spread that mercy round from clime to clime!

Yes, thou hast scatter'd from thy radiant throne
On this fair isle a spark of heavenly fire,
Kindling compassion, as on earth it shone,
For many a tortur'd child and groaning sire.

Albion's enlighten'd sons have stretch'd their hands
To stop the furious tyrant's bleeding rod;
And hark! a voice proclaims to distant lands,
The Sons of Mercy are the Sons of God.

L. W.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville, Grand Seneschal of Champagne, written by himself, and translated by Thomas Johnes, of Hafod, Esq. M. P. are on the eve of publication. They contain a history of part of the life of Louis IX. King of France, surnamed Saint Louis, whose contemporary and friend Joinville was, as well as his comrade in all his wars. An account of that King's expedition to Egypt in the year 1248, is included in these volumes. They contain many historical facts not noticed by any other historians, and exhibit an interesting picture of the times to which they refer. Mr. Johnes has added the notes and dissertations of M. Ducange; together with the dissertations of M. Le Baron de la Bastie on the Life of St. Louis, and of M. L'Eveque la Ravaliere, and M. Falconet, on the Assassins of Syria, from the "Memoires de l'Academie de Belles Lettres et Inscriptions de France." Our readers will recollect that this is the second of the old French historians which has been submitted to the Hafod press in an English translation.

Mr. Johnes has also just finished The Travels of the Lord de la Brocquiere, Esquire, Carver to Philippe le Bon, who returned from Jerusalem to France overland, about the year 1435, and reduced the account of his journey to writing, by command of the Duke, his master. This author, little, if at all, known to the general reader, treats his subject with that naiveté so characteristic of the period to which this indefatigable translator has devoted his labours.

The Chronicles of Monstrelet, who took up his history from the year 1400, where that of Froissart ended, and brought it down to 1467, will be the next work in the series, ranging after Froissart, and forming a necessary continuation

of

of those interesting and popular chronicles. Monstrelet gives a copious and authentic account of the civil wars between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, the occupation of Paris and Normandy by the English, the expulsion of the latter, and other memorable events both in France and other countries. We understand that the translation of the first volume is finished, and that by great good fortune it has escaped that calamity which happened at Hafod, on Friday the 13th of March. For it will be read with very painful feelings, not only by those who have been in the habit of participating in the classical hospitalities of the place, but by all who have been drawn as strangers to explore a country which owes its redemption from wildness and from waste to the public-spirited proprietor of Hafod, and even by those who have only read the description of its beauties in the various tours of Wales, that this noble mansion has just been destroyed by fire. The misfortune is too recent for any very minute particulars to have reached the metropolis. But we much fear that the mischief is most extensive, and, in many instances, irreparable, though not extending to the loss of life. The books in the lower part of the library are many of them, we will hope all, saved; but the gallery was inaccessible, from the circumstance of the fire breaking out above stairs, and close by it, and in that gallery were some of the most rare books in that curious and extensive collection. A complete series of all the romances mentioned in Don Quixotte, as composing his library, are probably in the number of the irreparable losses. The pictures are many of them, saved, but the invaluable painted glass in the anti-library must necessarily have been destroyed. Mr. Johnes was in London, in obedience to the call of the House, at the time of the accident. On receiving the intelligence he immediately hastened to his family, who had been obliged to remove to the inn at the Devil's Bridge. Buoyed up with thankfulness for their providential preservation, he left town, bearing, though feeling his calamity, like a man.

With that enthusiasm which has led him to devote his life and fortune to the creation of a paradise out of a wilderness, he means still to inhabit his Eden in spite of this flaming minister, and still to divide his rural leisures between agricultural improvements and literary labours. Men in general would think it late in life to set to work a second time; but we still hope to see a Phœnix rise from the ashes, and to announce Monstrelet and Comines from the same press which has already produced Froissart, Joinville, and le Brocquiere. By way of sequel to Comines, and to complete the series, Mr. Johnes proposes concluding with the Memoirs of Oliver de la Marche, which are very entertaining, and furnish many curious facts. Other private memoirs of those times will be interspersed, to serve as illustrations.

We have to announce to the admirers of fine books, that two magnificent editions of Gil Blas are in preparation, the one in the original French, the other in English, both under the superintendance of Mr. Malkin, author of the Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales, and several other works, who has undertaken to supply the deficiencies of the English edition, under the name of Smollet, by an entirely new translation. Should this be executed with spirit and fidelity, it will furnish what has so long been wanted, an appropriate English dress for the best novel which was ever written. These two editions are to be printed uniformly, in the best manner. They will be illustrated with plates, executed by the first engravers, from pictures painted by that admirable delineator of life and manners, Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A. In such hands, it may be presumed that this work will rival the most elegant productions of the press, in an age when the arts of printing and engraving are carried to so great a degree of perfection.

The New Edition of the English Poets, which has been in the press for some time, is now in a considerable state of forwardness. This collection embraces not only the series published by Dr. Johnson, but also such of the ancient poets, from Chaucer to Cowley, as appear necessary to illustrate the rise and progress of English poetry. Dr. Johnson's series will also be brought down to the present time by the addition of our most popular authors from Lyttleton to Cowper. The Lives of the Poets, not included in Dr. Johnson's collection, are written by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. F. S. A. The last volumes will contain the best English translations by Pope, Dryden, &c. &c.

A New

A New Edition of the British Essayists, in 45 volumes, is now in the press. This work, a very large impression of which was published so late as 1803, is nearly out of print, and perhaps there is no instance of a work of such extent becoming so soon popular. As a library for young persons, with which view it has generally been published, there is no collection preferable for forming the taste, and conveying a knowledge of the world. The Editor has made considerable alterations and additions to the Historical and Biographical Prefaces; and the Looker-on will be added to this new edition, by a different arrangement of the volumes, but without increasing their number.

The New Edition of the Biographical Dictionary is in a considerable state of advancement, and will probably be extended to eighteen volumes. So copious are the alterations and additions, that this Edition, in many respects, may be considered as a new work. Besides the addition of several thousand Lives of Persons of Literary Merit, of all Nations, a regular series of references will be given throughout the whole, a labour which, although it has delayed the work for some time, will add greatly to its utility.

Since our last, we have been favoured with the following Outline of Lord Valentia's extensive Tour in India, &c. which we have no doubt will prove interesting to our readers.

His Lordship left England in June 1802, accompanied by Mr. Salt, who acted as his secretary; on his passage he visited Madeira, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, (into the interior of which he made a tour of fourteen days in company with General Hall, previous to its evacuation by the English) and the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and arrived at Calcutta, in January 1803, on the day of the celebration of the Peace. His Lordship went up the country by palanquin through Moorshadabad to Benares, where he visited the Rajah of Benares, and the two sons of Jehan Bucht, son of the King of Delhi, and held a Durbar which was attended by these princes. He proceeded from thence, by Jehanpoor to Lucknow, the court of the Nabob Vizier of Oude, where he resided several months. He afterwards proceeded to Ferruckabad where he visited the Nabob, and then joined General Lake, who was marching towards the Mahratta frontier; on quitting him, he went to Cawnpoor, and returned down the Ganges to Benares, and Moorshadabad, where he visited the Nabob of Bengal, and the Munny Begum; from thence he returned to Calcutta.

In December 1803, his Lordship sailed for Ceylon, landed at Pont de Galle, and proceeded by palanquin to Columbo, where he resided for some time with the Governor, the Hon. Mr. North, during the period of the war with the king of Candy. From Columbo, his Lordship coasted to Adam's Bridge, and landed at Ramiseram, where he was received by Pandaram, a chief Bramin; went to Ramnad and visited the Ranie, from thence to Tanjore, (where he visited the Rajah) Pondicherry, and Madras, where he resided with Lord William Bentinck the Governor, and visited the Nabob of the Carnatic.

From Madras, Lord Valentia went by land up the Ghauts to Vellore, Bangalore, and Seringapatam; during his residence in which, he lived in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultan, and held a Durbar, which was attended by Tippoo's nephews and other natives of rank. After visiting the Rajah of the Mysore, His Lordship proceeded to Mangalore, and there embarked in one of the Company's Cruizers for the Red Sea, stopt a short time at Mocha, and set out to examine the Western Shores. After getting to Dhalac and Massoua, in consequence of some disputes with the Captain he was obliged to return to Mocha, from whence Mr. Salt returned to India, and his Lordship proceeded in the Fox Frigate to Aden, and from thence to Bombay.

He next visited Poonah, the capital of the Peshwa's dominions, where he was received by his Highness with the most marked attention. On his return to Bombay, the Panther cruizer was ordered by the Government to carry His Lordship and suite, a second time to the Red Sea. After landing at Mocha and Massoua, at which latter place he had frequent communications with the Government, he went on to prosecute the survey of the Red Sea, which was done as far as 21 N.; in the course of which several harbours were discovered, and frequent intercourse was had with the inhabitants on the coast, particu-

larly at Suakin. From thence they were driven back to Mocha by stress of wind, and to procure grain. In consequence of an invitation which opened a prospect of their being enabled to penetrate into the interior of Abyssinia, Capt. Rudland of the 8th Bombay Native Regiment, (who had accompanied His Lordship from India) and Mr. Salt, proceeded on that expedition, while his Lordship remained at Mocha. During his residence here, he had ample opportunities of acquiring information respecting the present state of Arabia, the new sect of the Wahabees, their religious tenets and progress, the Coffee trade and other trades of the Red Sea. After remaining six months at Mocha, he proceeded to Massoua, where he took up Capt Rudland and Mr. Salt, who had fully succeeded in their object, and brought letters from the court of Gendar to His Majesty, the Governor General, and his Lordship. The Baharnagach likewise came down from the court to meet him. In proceeding to Jedda, off Port Mornington, the Panther encountered a violent gale of wind, in which she lost all her anchors, was nearly wrecked, and in consequence was obliged to put back to Massoua, where they had a violent dispute with the natives. They again bore away for Jedda, at which place they arrived safely, and Lord V. paid a visit to the Governor. From Jedda they proceeded to Suez, and on the passage of the Desart were escorted by Scheich Chedid, with 500 Arabs. His Lordship on his arrival at Cairo was very graciously received by the Pacha, whose nephew and a guard of 2,000 men accompanied him on his visit to the Pyramids. From Cairo he went down the Nile to Rosetta, and from thence to Alexandria, from whence he made a tour through the Delta into the Desert, and visited the Ruins of Temai. From Alexandria, his Lordship took shipping for Malta, and after touching at Gibraltar, reached England in the Neptune, Captain Freemantle, in October 1806, after an absence of four years and a half.

Mr. Thomas Hope has in the press a work entitled "Household Furniture and Decorations executed from designs by himself;" it will consist of Perspective and Geometrical Views of Apartments, with their Chairs, Tables, Sophas, Candelabræ, Chandeliers, Tripods, &c. &c.

Mr. George Burnett, who is recently returned from the continent, has in the press, and in a state of great forwardness for publication, a work, to be entitled "A View of the present state of Poland," which country he lately visited. It is to contain a description of the face of the country, its villages, towns, &c. and a particular account of the peasantry, their persons, dress, and political condition; comprising also, some account of the customs and manners of the Poles, with a cursory view of the changes which have taken place consequent upon the dismemberment of their country.

Mr. Southey is preparing for publication two volumes of Poems and Miscellaneous Essays, by the late H. K. White, of Cambridge; a most excellent and admirable man, whose genius bid fair to have placed him in the first rank of English Poets. The work will be accompanied with a Life of the Author, and will be embellished with his portrait and four other plates.

Mr. Malcolm has lately sent a new work to the press, under the title of "Historical Anecdotes, illustrative of the Charities, Manners, and Customs, Eccentricities, Religious and Political Dissentions, Popular Tumults, Amusements, and Dress of the Inhabitants of London during the 18th Century, with a General Review of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, Sculpture, &c. &c. now extant in the Metropolis of Great Britain." We understand it is the author's intention to introduce his subject by an examination of the probable state of the form of the citizens of London at the date of the Roman invasion, and to trace the causes by which it improved or degenerated, thus gradually leading to the charities of the last century, and the various acts of depravity during the same period; of those he has collected numerous anecdotes, which are calculated to excite the most sublime sensations and the most melancholy regrets. The subject then diverges into the minor branches of the manners and customs for a long period prevalent in London, some of which are narrated that strongly partake of impropriety, and others are described that are equally distinguished for reason and good sense; several curious instances of eccentricity follow. Mr. M. afterwards proceeds to illustrate the history of lotteries and

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benefit societies, and enters at large into the subject of popular commotion, which he forcibly details in each of its ramifications, whether originating from religious or political zeal, or that inherent turbulence which marks the conduct of too great a portion of the lowest class of Londoners. Many highly interesting anecdotes of every description of amusement succeed, part of which will be found to belong to some of those propensities the moralist has ever endeavoured to check and the grave to repress, yet intermixed with others that the most rigid cannot but approve. The caprice of the citizens in their dress furnishes a great variety of amusing descriptions, which excite not a little astonishment at past follies. Having completed the review of these various effects of the human mind, Mr. M. proceeds to shew how the citizen has hitherto contributed to the comforts of his existence in the construction of his dwelling; and he demonstrates that a gradual improvement has taken place in domestic architecture, which he states has been equally the case in the streets. Observations on the ecclesiastical structures of London, the sculptures within them, and a sketch of the present state of society concludes the work. The labour attending the compilation of these historical anecdotes must have been very great, but the public will certainly derive infinite pleasure and instruction from perusing them, as we understand the author has procured all the articles of early date in the period he adopts, from a collection of papers unparalleled for their variety and scarcity. In order to render the work as intelligible and complete as possible, numerous prints are to be introduced in classes, particularly under the article of dress, which will be progressively delineated from 1700 to 1800. Domestic architecture, from the earliest date in London to the present time; sculpture, as exhibited in monuments for the dead, in the same manner with specimens of the fronts of churches, steeples, altars, pulpits, fonts, &c. &c.; and picturesque sketches, calculated to give the general character of streets and places in and round the metropolis. Thus it will be perceived, that a complete and comprehensive view of this vast city, and the state of society for the last hundred years, will be accomplished by the laudable perseverance of an author, who has already brought to light an astonishing mass of new and valuable matter from the muniment rooms of every important institution and fabric in London.

The Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, which, on the capture of Seringapatam, was preserved entire, and consists of 2000 volumes of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee manuscripts, was shortly after that event conveyed to Calcutta, and deposited in the college of Fort William, where it much facilitated the labours and pursuits of the professors and students of those languages. This library was in the year 1805 minutely examined by the Assistant Persian Professor Captain Charles Stewart, and a descriptive catalogue, explaining the subject of each volume, memoirs of the author, &c. formed of its contents. Since that Gentleman's arrival in England, and appointment to the East India Company's college at Hertford, he has revised the work, and added an Appendix, containing specimens in the Persian language (accompanied by a translation) from the principal authors quoted in the catalogue, rendering it not only a useful book to the oriental student, but desirable by every person wishing for information on such subjects, or curious of knowing the nature and extent of Mohammedan literature, which, it must be remembered, had arrived at a great degree of splendour when Europe was overcast with ignorance and barbarism. For the convenience of foreigners, to whom the English letters may not give the exact pronunciation of an oriental word, the titles of the books will be also inscribed in the Arabic character. The work is now in the press, and will consist of from 250 to 300 quarto pages. As only a small number of copies will be printed, persons wishing for it are requested to make an early application to Messrs. Longman and Co. where a specimen of the book may be seen.

Mr. Britton, in his Architectural Antiquities, part iv. has given the following Sketch of a Nomenclature of Ancient Architecture; intended to affix precise Terms to each peculiar Style in English Buildings:—FIRST STYLE. *Anglo-Saxon.* This will embrace all buildings that were erected between the times of the conversion of the Saxons and the Norman Conquest, from A. D. 597 to A. D.

A. D. 1066.—SECOND STYLE. *Anglo-Norman*, by which will be meant that style which prevailed from 1066 to 1189, including the reigns of William I. and II. Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II.—THIRD STYLE. *English*, from 1189 to 1272, embracing the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III.—FOURTH STYLE. *Decorated English*, from 1272 to 1461, including the reigns of Edwards I. II. and III. Richard II. and Henrys IV. V. and VI.—FIFTH STYLE. *Highly decorated, or florid English*, from 1461 to 1509, including the reigns of Edwards IV. and V. Richard III. and Henry VII. From this era we lose sight of all style and congruity; and the public buildings erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and James I. may be characterized by the terms of DEBASED ENGLISH, or ANGLO-ITALIAN.

Mr. Bicheno has in the press a second edition of his "Restoration of the Jews," to which he has prefixed a brief History of that singular People. He is also about to publish a Supplement to his "Signs of the Times," with an Answer to Mr. Faber's Objections in the second edition of his Dissertations on the Prophecies.

Mr. C. Stower has in the press, and will speedily publish, a new edition of the Printer's Grammar, which will contain the improvements of the last 50 years in the theory and practice of Printing; also many useful tables and scales of prices never before published.

Mr. Bohnen, of Greenwich, after long study, has been prompted to put to press a work of incredible labour, which embraces in alphabetical order the most general Idiomatical Expressions of Six Languages; viz. English, German, Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian; exhibiting at one view in their respective columns the Synonymous Phrases or Sentences in each, avoiding by this means the great trouble of searching so many dictionaries; also a complete Vocabulary of the same Six Languages. To be printed in one large octavo volume.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Birmingham, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a series of Medals, commencing with the following distinguished characters: Lord Viscount Nelson, Right Honourable William Pitt, Marquis Cornwallis, also Rear Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, K. S. and M. Boulton, and J. Watt, Esqrs. The size of the Medal to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; on the obverse, a highly relieved Likeness, from the best authority, in a grand Roman style, with classical and appropriate designs on the reverse. The Medal of Sir Sydney Smith, which we have seen, is executed with the greatest taste and ability, and may be regarded as an earnest of the excellence which may be expected in the others.

The intelligence conveyed in our last Number respecting the preparation of Adam Davie's Life of Alexander for the press, we find was premature, and seems to have resulted from an incidental notice given by Mr. Dibdin in his Lectures on English Literature at the Royal Institution, which that gentleman probably derived from a note in Mr. Ellis's Specimens of early English Poetry. A transcript of the metrical Romance of Alexander had been made some time ago by Mr. Park, and, in conjunction with Mr. Ellis, was designed for publication; but that design is at present superseded, by Mr. Park's having undertaken to become the editor and continuator of Warton's History of English Poetry.

An octavo edition will also soon be published of Mrs. Carter's translation of Epictetus.

S. E. Bridges, Esq. has a small volume of Poems in the press, which will appear in the course of the next month.

An Edition of the Life of Dr. Beattie, by the late Sir William Forbes, in octavo, will shortly be published.

Sir William Ouseley is engaged on an English Translation of the celebrated Persian work known by the title of *Nozahat al Coloub*, and cited by D'Herbelot and others, under the distinguishing character of the Persian Geographer. The work will prove highly curious and valuable to different classes of readers, and will convey much new and interesting information respecting Persia and the adjacent countries.

Mr. Heriot will shortly publish an account of his Travels in Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr.

Mr. Prince Hoare has undertaken the editorship of a new weekly Periodical Publication, to be entitled "The Artist," which is to consist of a collection of Essays on various miscellaneous subjects, which are to be subscribed with the names of the several writers.

Mr. George Lipscomb has nearly ready for publication a Pathological Disquisition concerning the Gout.

Mr. Isaac Crookenden is about to publish a Treatise on the Human Soul.

Mr. Gifford, who has received the assistance of the late Mr. Whalley's manuscripts, has completed his Edition of Ben Jonson's works; and it is expected shortly to be put to press.

The admirers of Shakespear will be happy to learn that considerable progress has been made in the printing of a new Edition of his Works, which is intended to exhibit, as to size, paper, type, text, and orthography, as nearly as possible a *fac simile* of the first folio edition.

A Life of George Morland, embellished with twelve elegant Sketches, by Dau, will shortly appear.

Mr. Clapham has nearly ready for publication a Selection from Skelton's Sermons.

A New Edition of Jarvis's Translation of Don Quixotte, greatly improved, by Mr. Balfour, the Translator of the Musica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, with notes by Palasier, will soon be published.

A History of Birds, by the late Charlotte Smith, will soon be published, in two volumes.

Dr. H. Robinson, of Edinburgh, has nearly ready for publication Discourses on the nature of Inflammations, and the History, Theory, and Cause of the Venereal Disease; and he will also shortly publish a Work on the Natural History of the Atmosphere.

Dr. Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, in two volumes, in quarto, will soon be published.

A short Latin Poem *on the Battle of Trafalgar*, accompanied with an English prose translation, will be published early in this month. It is the work of a young person, and has been read by gentlemen of the first literary fame, in Oxford and Cambridge, who have pronounced it a beautiful poem, and, considered as a juvenile essay, an extraordinary composition.

Mr. Custance, of Kidderminster, is preparing for the press, a Concise View of the Constitution and Laws of England, to be dedicated, by permission, to W. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. and which he intends to publish by subscription.

The friends of the late excellent Dr. Currie will be gratified by the striking Likeness of him, presented in an Engraving by Mr. Cromek, from a Portrait painted by Mr. Hone.

Proposals are issued for Publishing by Subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, Sections, and parts at large, from actual Measurements; with an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Designs of Sir Christopher Wren. By James Elmes, Architect.

Mr. Olinthus Gregory, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, has now in the press a Translation of the Abbé Haüy's valuable work, entitled Traité Elementaire de Physique, with notes historical, illustrative, and critical. The translation which will make two handsome octavo volumes, will be published in a few weeks; and in conjunction with Mr. Gregory's Treatise on Astronomy, and his Treatise of Mechanics, (a new edition of which is just published) will constitute a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including every important discovery of modern times.

Mr. E. L. White, Surgeon, has nearly ready for publication, A Popular Essay on the Disorder familiarly termed a Cold; in which the means of obviating the various causes which are liable either remotely to contribute to the production of this complaint, or which more immediately excite it, together with the most effectual method of removing it when present, are explained, in a manner familiar to the meanest capacity; and to which are added, a collection of approved Receipts, and observations on the most popular Remedies,

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The Rev. John Wool has nearly ready for publication, a Second Volume, in quarto, of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton; with a selection from his Poetical Works, and a Literary Correspondence between Eminent Persons, left by him for publication.

A remarkable proof of the Græco-mania, at present prevailing in Germany, has been given at Leipsig, where, upon a private theatre, a dramatic piece, entitled "Polyidos," has been represented in the true manner of antiquity. The tragedy itself was composed entirely upon the Greek plan. Its chorusses were in anapæsts, and its dialogue in iambics; and the performers of the chorus were instructed to take measured steps backwards and forwards in imitation of the ancient strophe and antistrophe. The author, like another Sophocles, directed the whole performance, and took the principal part. It is said to have been received with extraordinary applause, and that there was a design of presenting the citizens of Leipsig with a representation in the open air. But, alas! other tragedies have since taken place in Germany.

Thonwaldson, a Swedish sculptor, is engaged at Rome upon a colossal statue of Liberty, for the United States of America, to be erected at Washington.

Messrs. Biot and Arengo set out from Paris last September for Spain, in order to continue the meridian line of Messrs. Delambre and Mechain, as far as the Balearis isles, which will include the 45th degree, and tend more precisely to ascertain the magnitude of the earth.

The state of the French national church may be judged of from the following passage of a *mandement* published on the occasion of Lent, by M. Mandolx, bishop of Amiens. "We have learnt, with the most sensible grief, that many of our diocesans refused to contribute the slight alms which we fixed for Lent, on account of the establishment of our seminary. Are you then ignorant, my dear brethren, that death is cutting off your pastors, and that we daily experience the severest losses? Two years have not elapsed since we have been placed in the See of Amiens, and already 101 of our pastors have sunk under the fatigues of their labours; meantime, we have ordained no more than *four*. We are, therefore, in great alarm, on account of the number of parishes which remain deprived of the consolations of religion, and of those which are threatened with the same misfortune, especially when we reflect, that among our dear fellow labourers, 343 are about 70 years of age, 94 have passed that period, and others, more loaded with infirmities than years, are hastening to eternity."

The memory of Luther never received so many honours as during the last year. Besides the grand drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious success on the royal theatre at Berlin, M. Klingemann brought upon the stage of Magdeburg, a tragedy of 6 acts, entitled "Martin Luther," which was greatly applauded.

By a decree of the prince-viceroy of the kingdom of Italy, dated in last July, the following regulations are made respecting the press. "There shall henceforth be no censure exercised upon the books or journals published in this kingdom; and the office of revision, hitherto charged with this censure, is abolished. The authors are responsible for the works which they publish, and in defect of their signature, the responsibility falls upon the printers. Whoever by his printed writings, shall have infringed the respect and fidelity due to the government, provoked disobedience to the laws, or given offence to the public morals, shall be punished conformably to the laws. In future, every author, or his printer, shall be obliged, on the very day that his work or journal is exposed for sale, to send four copies of it to the Minister of the Interior, who, after an examination of it according to the mode prescribed, shall deposit one copy in the library of the university of Bologna, another in that of Pavia, another in that of Padua, and the fourth in that of Brera, at Milan."

Mr. D. F. Walker is reading a course of Experimental Philosophy, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, in Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields; and another at 1 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays, in the Russell Room, Great Coram Street, Russell Square, during the month of March. Mr. W. invites the friends of agriculture, &c. to see a new Threshing Machine he has just built at Stevenson's Manufactory, Wardour-street, Soho, which he hopes will save labour and expence.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

VIEW of the Agriculture of Middlesex; with Observations on the means of its Improvement, and several Essays on Agriculture in general. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By John Middleton, Esq. A Second Edition, in one volume, 8vo. price 12s. in boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Thomas Chatterton, by John Davis. Foolscap 8vo. 4s.

Memoirs of the life and writings of the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: containing Sketches of the progress of literature and general improvement in Scotland during the greater part of the 18th century, by Lord Woodhouselee. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. Large paper, 5l. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Curfew: a play, by the late John Tobin, Esq. author of the Honey-Moon, price 2s. 6d.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c.
New M. Feb.	7	NW	29.85	29.67	43°	28°	6	6
	8	SW	29.58	29.50	48	36	4	.10
a.	9	SW	29.53	29.28	52	37	.11	4
	10	W	29.77	29.65	51	39	.10	
	11	W	29.98	29.77	57	49	.11	
	12	SW	30.15	30.15	57	38	.11	
	13	SW	30.18	30.15	53	38	5	
	14	Var.	30.15	30.03	54	31	6	
1st. Q. *b.*	15	S	30.03	29.87	54	37	7	
c.	16	SW	29.72	29.64	55	37	3	
d.	17	Var.	29.49	29.33	45	24	—	
	18	N	30.06	29.49	29	23	—	
e.	19	Var.	30.18	30.11	35	22	—	
	20	SW	30.11	29.73	46	34	.17	.10
	21	W	29.72	29.67	46	35	.10	
Full M.	22	W	29.69	29.57	49	32	8	1
f.	23	NW	29.88	29.69	44	23	6	
g.	24	W	29.69	29.48	51	34	8	.11
	25	SW	29.68	29.47	56	34	5	2
	26	NW	29.92	29.68	39	25	7	
h.	27	N	30.38	29.92	37	26	2	
h.	28	N	30.56	30.38	38	27	5	1
L. Q. March	1	NE	30.56	30.50	42	31	4	
	2	NE	30.50	30.17	44	35	5	1
	3	Var.	30.17	29.84	44	31	5	
	4	N	29.84	29.83	43	23	—	
h.	5	N	—	—	33	19	—	
h.	6	W	29.86	29.66	38	23	.10	.11
h.	7	N	29.97	29.77	40	23	—	
	8	W	29.77	29.30	45	31	8	5
			29.96	29.76	15.60	30.83		
			M. 29.80		M. 38.21		T. 1.74.	T. .62.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. A gale of wind.

b. A very fine day. Thermometer against a wall facing the South rose to 87°. About sun-set the clouds came down as in summer evenings before thunder.

c. A very large and distinct lunar halo.

d. Stormy indications at sunset, followed by a severe and destructive gale from the N. E. which was not over till the next night; much lightning between 3 and 4 a. m. the 18th; abundance of snow fell on the more hilly parts of the country, though but a moderate quantity here.

e. The whole hemisphere very red for some time after sunset, which we ascribed to the reflection of light from elevated cirri. Our Manchester correspondent, however, states the same phænomenon at the same time as an Aurora Borealis. Additional communications, decisive of this point, will be acceptable. The phænomenon was repeated on the 21st, which, with the preceding and following night, was windy.

f. The cirrus cloud continues to fill the higher atmosphere, and is now collected into parallel bars extending E. and W. beyond the horizon.

g. Hoar frost, with a strong positive electricity, which was found again at sunset in some rain, mixed with sleet.

h. Small quantities of snow at intervals; the atmosphere sensibly tending to a state of greater dryness, and the clouds evaporating at sunset.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly.

Mean Elevation of the Barometer - -	29.86 In.
Mean Temperature - - - - -	38.21°
Evaporation - - - - - - -	1.74 In.
Rain, &c. - - - - - - -	0.62 In.

Character of the period, frosty, with a dry atmosphere for the most part.

Introductory Remarks on the Register, &c.

(Continued from page 181.*)*

The Evaporation is found by exposing water of a known surface constantly to the free air, sheltered from the rain, and the direct action of the sun. To avoid the trouble of weighing it before and after exposure, we have contrived an instrument of easy use, and sufficient accuracy, an account of which may be acceptable to Meteorologists. A glass tube, about an inch in diameter and 30 inches long, is surmounted by a metallic funnel, and closed at its lower end with a good stop-cock. The funnel, besides a rim of half an inch sloping inward, to prevent loss of water by agitation, has another portion truly cylindrical, one inch in depth and five in diameter. The tube is graduated from a point near its insertion down to the cock; each of the divisions being equal in capacity to one hundredth of an inch of depth in the cylinder of the funnel. The tube being filled with water up to the top of the scale, a certain measure of water is then added, which rises so as nearly to fill the cylinder. It is obvious, that when this bottle-full is drawn out again by the cock, if there has been any loss by evaporation, it will be perceived in the tube, and may be read off instantly. The scale being then again filled out of a spare vessel, and the bottle-full again added, the instrument is ready for the next period. The greatest *variation of Temperature* which happens in twenty-four hours, if the capacity of the vessel is not larger than necessary in proportion to the surface, cannot disturb the volume quite an hundredth; and if the fractions are always thrown out, the effect of Temperature may be neglected in the observations. In summer these should be repeated every morning; in winter a longer period may

may be allowed; and when ice is formed in the water, the result must of course be waited for till it thaws. The addition of a *small* proportion of *Salt* will prevent the formation of a solid mass of ice, and of course the bursting of the glass tube, which would otherwise happen in sharp frosts. The effect of the salt on the evaporation is apprehended to be insignificant. In this climate 7 or 8 tenths of an inch of water will not be exhausted in the hottest day; but for a warmer atmosphere, or to procure longer intervals between the observations, the depth of the cylinder may be increased, and the scale prolonged; or, which is better, a correspondent detached measure provided, to be put into the bottle before it is filled from the cock.

The Rain gauge is also, in some respects, of a peculiar construction. It consists of three parts—the funnel, the reservoir, and the scale. The funnel is 8 inches in diameter, and its *cylindrical* rim is an inch deep: it terminates in a pipe leading into a conical vessel, having five or six times the capacity of the funnel, and closed at its *apex*, which is downward, with a stop-cock. The latter enters into a glass tube, full an inch wide, graduated from the bottom (where is placed another cock) in divisions, each corresponding to one hundredth of an inch in the cylinder of the funnel, which is not contracted above. The rain, entering by the funnel, is received in the cone, where, in case of sudden frost ensuing, it cannot injure the instrument by expansion, and where it may also be suffered to accumulate for a month, if required, with little loss by evaporation (if the conducting pipe is pretty long and narrow) and be measured off at any time. By this construction also the funnel may be placed on the roof or parapet of a house, while the reservoir and guage may be within and more easily accessible. Both the gauges are about 30 feet from the ground.

An insulated conductor is also occasionally attended to, the construction of which is according to a plan so well described by Read, Philo. Trans. vol. 82, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. There is, however, an addition of a brass arm, turning on a joint, by means of which the insulation may be instantly taken off, and the apparatus converted into a common conducting rod, for the greater security of the house in the season when thunder storms prevail.

The Thermometer, it should have been remarked, requires to be a little elevated, to prevent the air in the terminating bulb from getting into the tube, and the quicksilver in those of large diameter from mixing with the spirit. Perhaps an angle of 45° may be the best position in general; the perpendicular one is certainly unsafe, notwithstanding the great ingenuity displayed in the floats.

3d Month 20th, 1807. L. HOWARD.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Method of heating Rooms by Steam, by Mr. Neil Snodgrass, of Renfrew, Trans. Sci. Arts. Vol. 24.

Mr. Snodgrass having been engaged to manage a cotton-mill in a part of Scotland where fuel was scarce, was induced to try the effect of steam for warming the air of its different apartments, (from observing the method of drying muslins by wrapping them round hollow cylinders heated by steam, which was practised near Glasgow) both on account of the saving of fuel it would produce, and its removing all danger of conflagration, to which mills, heated in the usual manner, are most exposed.

He put this method in practice at a mill at Dornach, with such success as to heat it compleatly with one *half* the fuel, that would be necessary for this purpose with the best constructed stoves, but as the apparatus for this mill was not as perfect as that afterwards contrived, it need not be here detailed.

Two cotton mills belonging to G. Houston, Esq. of Johnstone, were also warmed by steam; in one of these, six stories high, a lying pipe of cast iron, 5 inches in diameter is carried along the middle of the ceiling of the lower story,

story, about two feet from the ceiling, with a small declivity to carry off the water. This pipe heats the lower story, and from it arise tin pipes of 7½ inches in diameter, at intervals of 7 feet from each other, which, passing perpendicularly upwards through all the floors in the mill, form a line of heated columns in the middle of each room. In the other mill this plan has received some alterations on account of the irregularity of the building; valves opening inwards were added to the tin pipes, to prevent their compression by accidental condensation of the steam; and another valve was placed opening outwards at the lower part of the apparatus to permit the air contained in the pipes to pass as its place was occupied by steam.

Certificates of five other mills being heated in the same manner, to great advantage, by Mr. Snodgrass, were received by the Society for Arts, &c.

In new manufactories, where the mode of heating may be made an original part of the plan, Mr. Snodgrass recommends an apparatus, of which the following is a description:

Vertical pipes of cast iron, about 7 inches in diameter in the lower stories, and 6 inches diameter in the upper stories, ascend from the bottom to the top of the mill in the middle of the apartments, at about 7 or 8 feet distance from each other. These pipes come close to the beams in each story, and are contrived so as to support them by projecting pieces, like brackets, cast to them in the proper places, which go under the beams; and by wedges driven between them and the beams, each can be made to have a due bearing; and thus these pipes perform the double office of steam flues, and of pillars to support the mill-floors.

The joints of the pipes, are each of the length of the height of the story where it is placed, and fit into each other by a projecting socket at the place of contact, which is stuffed in the intervals so as to be steam tight. These vertical pipes all communicate at top with a smaller horizontal pipe, which passes to the open air through the wall, where it has a valve fitted to it opening outwards, to admit the air to pass contained at first in the pipes; the vertical pipes all communicate at the bottom with a small horizontal copper pipe gently inclined towards the boiler, with a valve for the same purpose as that just mentioned at its upper end, outside the building, and an inverted syphon at the other end, over a hot well, from whence the boiler is supplied with water, and into which all the hot water runs, that is formed by the condensation of the steam in the pipes. The boiler is outside the building, and communicates with the first vertical pipe near the top of the ground floor, by an inclined pipe passing through the wall from its upper part; the steam ascends through the first vertical pipe, in this apparatus, then enters the horizontal pipe at the top, from whence it descends into all the vertical pipes, forcing out the air before it as it proceeds.

The boiler, for a mill 60 feet long and 33 feet wide, is 6 feet long, 3½ broad, and 3 deep, it is fed, and managed in the usual manner; but the smoke from its fire place, after passing through a short level brick flue, ascends into a cast metal pipe enclosed in a vertical brick flue, in the gable of the building; from which brick flue, small openings are made into each story a few feet above the floor; and another opening being made in it near the ground outside, a current of air heated by the iron smoke pipe, passes from below into every apartment. The air passages may have the space of their apertures regulated by registers; and as the iron smoke pipe does not touch the fire, having a short brick flue intervening, and consequently can never be heated so as to be liable to crack, or in any other way transmit inflamed substances to the mill, there can be little or no danger of fire, while this part of the plan still farther economises the heat.

The strength of the pipes, which are 3-8ths of an inch thick, render unnecessary valves opening inwards, as the pressure of the atmosphere cannot damage them.

This apparatus will heat the air in the rooms to 85°. in the coldest season; and it is evident, that by increasing the number of pipes, and the supply of steam, any heat under 212°. may be produced.

The

The Society of Arts voted Mr. Snodgrass 40 guineas, or the gold medal, at his option, for this communication.

The merit of Mr. Snodgrass in the described apparatus, consists in judicious application of well-known principles, not in invention: for Count Rumford, had several years ago, heated rooms by steam conveyed by pipes, as may be seen in his publication on this subject, inserted in the Repository of Arts, vol. 15. p. 186, and elsewhere.

Mr. Green of Wandsworth, also, in 1793, obtained a patent for warming rooms by air heated with steam; but his method had not the same similarity to that of Mr. Snodgrass, which Count Rumford's possesses.

Account of a singular and extensive Alum Mine near Glasgow.

At Hurlett, near Glasgow, a spacious subterranean excavation remains of nearly a mile in length and breadth, and about 5 feet in height, in an ancient coal work, which was of considerable extent in 1620; it consists of the vacancies left by the parts of a stratum of coals 5 feet thick, which have been removed, and of which there yet remain pillars 18 feet in diameter, to support the roof; the dip is just sufficient to keep the cavity dry, the coal is now taken up from 30 fathoms depth, and it lies at all depths from that to the surface.

Just over this immense cavity, and forming its roof, lies a stratum of aluminous schistus ten inches thick, that is found over the whole of the bed of coal, which being exposed thus to the atmospheric air is in a gradual state of decomposition. This process is so slow, that in the long period mentioned, the whole of the ten inches thickness of the roof is in no place gone. It flakes off by oxigenation, and falls down, in which situation the oxigenation continues on the dry floor, and swells up in a fine spicular efflorescence to the height of three, four, and sometimes, even the whole five feet of the excavation. A greater number than usual of the pits are left open, which occasions a circulation of the air, that much promotes the oxigenation, and efflorescence.

In one part of these works is found an efflorescence of sulphate of magnesia in spicula of about a foot in length, covering a space of about 50 yards square.

A bed of lime-stone lies over the schistus about three feet thick. Among the decomposed schistus beautiful effloresced pyrites are found, and are worked with the other pyrites for copperas.

The schistus in its first stage of decomposition is of a dirty light brown colour, and gradually becomes whiter as it advances to the last stage, in which it is a light white, or very pale greenish white mass, with much silky, or fine fibrous effloresced salt interspersed.

This Alum work is the largest in Great Britain, and probably in the world: it is the property of Messrs. Mackintosh, Knox, and Co. The Alum is equal in quality to that of Italy, and large quantities of it are now exported.

Curious experiments on the Vegetation of Potatoes, extracted from a paper, by T. A. Knight, Esq. Phil. Trans. 1805.

The object of Mr. Knight in making experiments on the vegetation of potatoes was to determine a fact in general vegetation, relative to the action of the alburnous vessels, which he has proved in certain cases to be retrograde: his papers sent to the Royal Society on this subject are very interesting, but their whole contents cannot be detailed in this work without departing from the original plan. The facts which he has discovered on the vegetation of potatoes are in themselves well worth attention, exclusive of any reference to the general subject; and as whatever tends to throw light on the nature of a vegetable, so important to the sustenance of man, must be of consequence in the probability it affords of improving its culture, it is hoped this extract on the subject will be acceptable.

Every gardener knows, that the early varieties of the potatoe never afford either blossoms or seeds. Mr. Knight attributed this to the tubers being formed præternaturally early, and thence drawing off the true sap, which in the ordinary course of nature is employed in the formation and nutrition of blossom and seeds.

If

In the beginning of spring Mr. Knight planted some cuttings of a very early variety of the potatoe, which had never been known to blossom, in garden pots, near the top of the earth; when the plants had grown a few inches high, they were secured to sticks, fixed erect in the pots, and the mould washed away from the base of the stems by a strong current of water. Each plant was now suspended in air, and had no communication with the soil in the pots, except by its fibrous roots, which are perfectly distinct organs from the runners, which generate and feed the tuberous roots.

Efforts were made soon by every plant to generate runners, and tuberous roots; which were destroyed intentionally as soon as they were perceptible. An increased luxuriance of growth now became visible in every plant, numerous blossoms were emitted, and every blossom afforded fruit.

Mr. Knight supposing that only a small part of the true sap would be expended in the production of blossoms, and seeds, and anxious to discover what use nature would make of what remained, prevented the formation of tubers on any part but the extremities of the lateral branches, which were the parts most distant from those, where the tubers are naturally formed. After an ineffectual struggle of a few weeks the plants became perfectly obedient to his wishes, and formed the tubers in the places assigned them. Many of the joints of the plants became enlarged and turgid, during the experiment, which induced Mr. Knight to believe, that had he prevented totally the formation of regular tubers, these joints would have acquired an organization capable of retaining life, and of affording plants in the succeeding spring.

In another plant which grew with great luxuriance, just when the first commencement of the formation of the tubers took place beneath the soil, Mr. Knight nearly detached many of the lateral branches from the stem, letting them remain suspended by such a portion only of the alburnous and cortical vessels and fibres as were sufficient to preserve life. In these the sap, instead of returning down the principal stem into the ground, remained and formed small tubers at the base of the leaves of the depending branches.

These experiments clearly prove the possibility of making the potatoe plant produce tubers on every part of its branches, and give considerable reason to suppose, that a new species of potatoe plant might be artificially produced, with an enlarged or turnip-formed stem, capable of producing good nourishment; and that thus this part of this valuable plant, which is now almost useless, might be rendered essentially serviceable.

Of pruning Fir Trees, from Mr. Salmon's Paper in the Transactions of the Society for Arts, &c. vol. 24.

Mr. Salmon shews clearly, by drawings of the sections of various unpruned fir trees, at the parts where knots were formed, the great injury which arises to the timber from not cutting off the lower branches close to the stem in proper time; in some of the specimens preserved by Mr. Salmon it required 15, 18, and 25 years growth of the tree to cover the extremities of broken branches with timber, which then formed dead knots of the most injurious nature, extending far into the tree.

Mr. Salmon's directions for pruning fir plantations are, to commence this operation when the trees are six years old, or when five tier of boughs and the shoot are discernible, and then to cut off the three lower tier of boughs; every four or five years the pruning is to be repeated till the stem is forty feet high, after which the tree may be left to itself. Each tree is to be pruned to half its height at every pruning after the first time, till it has attained twenty years growth, and after that time it is to be pruned to half its extreme height, and as many feet more as it is inches in diameter at four feet from the ground. The proper time for pruning is between September and April, and the best instrument for performing the operation is the saw. The wood got in pruning more than doubly repays the expence.

Mr. Salmon directs firs to be planted close together, not more than four or five feet apart, and each sort by itself; and that at regular periods they should be thinned so as to leave a space between the trees equal to a fifth of their average height.

Mr. Salmon was voted the silver medal for his communication.

A Composition

A Composition for preventing the Moisture from exuding from damp Walls, by Mr. Charles Wilson.—Trans. Soc. Art. vol. 24.

Mr. Wilson mentions, that this composition, when put into water, will neither increase nor diminish in weight, and that it will join the pieces of broken articles of Portland stone or marble, so as to render them as durable as they were prior to the fracture; and that it will be found to be of the greatest utility in flooring damp kitchens, preventing moisture from exuding from walls, and wherever the prevention of wet is necessary.

RECEIPT.

Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot, to this add a mixture of two parts slaked lime, and one part powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve and been dried completely over the fire in an iron pot; work the mixture together till it becomes of the consistence of thin plaster.

This cement must be used as soon as made, as it hardens very speedily, and continues to increase in hardness for three weeks; more should not be prepared at a time than is sufficient to coat one square foot of a wall; great care must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement.

One coating of the cement, an eighth of an inch thick, will be sufficient for a wall not very damp; but should the dampness be considerable, then two coats will be necessary.

Plaster made of lime, hair, and gypsum may be afterwards laid over the cement.

Ten guineas were voted to Mr. Wilson for this communication.

Method of preparing a Red-colour equal to Indian Red, by Mr. Sebastian Grandi. Trans. Soc. Arts. vol. 24.

Mr. Grandi directs, that to prepare this colour, some of the pyrites found in coal pits are to be calcined, and they will produce a beautiful red.

Mr. Grandi should have been more particular in his description of the pyrites, as stones of very different compositions are called by that name. Mr. Grandi, of course, meant the iron pyrites, and it is supposed that kind of them which has a shining crystallized appearance.

The silver medal and twenty guineas were voted by the Society of Arts, &c. to Mr. Grandi, for communications of which this formed one.

Method of judging of the Strength of Apple Juice for Cyder, by T. A. Knight, Esq.

From experiments made by Mr. Knight, which have been communicated to the Agricultural Society of Hereford, it has been well ascertained that the strength of the juice of any cyder apple is in exact proportion to its weight. The juices of inferior apples were found to be light when compared with the juice of the old and improved sorts. The juice of the kind called the Sweet Styre outweighed that of every other sort, till it was tried in competition with a new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian crab and the Lulham pearmain, the juice of which exceeded all, tried in its specific gravity.

Method of weaving Cloth of an extremely fine quality, by Mr. Nevin, of Woolwich. Trans. Soc. Arts. vol. 24.

The chief impediment to weaving cloth of a fineness beyond what is usual, has arisen from the reed, which could not be formed of sufficient strength if its parts were reduced in thickness beyond a certain degree; and as in the usual method of weaving, only a single thread was admitted between each division of the reed, the extent of the reed of course limited the fineness of the cloth which could be woven. Mr. Nevin's method of obviating this difficulty is so extremely simple and obvious, that it seems strange it has not been thought of before. It consists in merely putting two, three, four, or more threads of the warp between each division or split of the reed, instead of a single one; this method, however, is so effectual, that Mr. Nevin has woven by it a plain silk web, from hard thrown silk in the gum, that contains the surprizing quantity

tity of 65,536 meshes or crossings, in one square inch; a vastly greater number than in the finest cloth known before.

When the cloth is woven and taken out of the loom it has the appearance of being barred or striped, the cane of the reed causing the part it struck to look thinner; but upon being wet, and in that state repeatedly worked and stretched backwards, forwards, and corner ways by the hands, it soon loses this appearance; the interstices in the struck part closing up like other parts of the web. This last operation must in cotton fabrics be performed before they go to the bleach ground.

Samples of cloth, woven in this manner, may be seen at the house of the Society for Arts, &c. who voted Mr. Nevin a premium of fifteen guineas for this discovery.

Improvement in the Implement used by Glaziers and Painters to support them when working outside Windows, by Mr. Joseph Davis. Trans. Soc. Arts, vol. 24.

The implement used by glaziers and painters as a portable scaffold in working outside windows, is secured inside by two moveable bolts, which pass downwards through holes in the part which extends inside the window, as close to the wall inside as they can be placed; these bolts form a very inadequate fastening, and many fatal accidents have happened through their deficiency in this respect. Mr. Davis's improvement relates to this part of the implement; instead of the bolts he uses a sort of sliding bracket, in which there is an inside screw or nut, by which a long outside screw, running lengthways in the substance of the upper plank, moves it farther from or nearer to the outside foot, as required, and causes it to press with some force against the lower part of the sash frame or the window seat, which is griped between it and the foot, as if it was placed in a vice.

It would render this implement more complete to have a light rail fastened to its outside extremity, to prevent danger to the person using it of falling backwards.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Davis ten guineas for this invention. A model of it may be seen at their house in the Adelphi.

Mr. John Bywater's Patent Methods of furling or reefing Sails, without going aloft. Rep. Arts, No. 58.

Mr. Bywater's first method of furling or reefing sails is effected by a roller which turns on gudgeons beneath the yard of each sail, to which roller the head of the sail is fastened. The ends of the roller are of enlarged diameter, and on them ropes are coiled the reverse way of that which the sail is intended to be wound on the roller; by hauling these ropes the roller turns round, and rolls up the sail on it, in the same way that a common kind of window blind is drawn up; to support the intermediate parts of the roller, a kind of annular segments of iron pass from the top of the yard, which sustain small friction rollers parallel to the yard at each side of the sail, within a small space of each other, between which the sail passes upwards. The reefing roller, and the part of the sail wound on it, rest on these friction-rollers, the number of which depends on the length of the yard.

The other method of reefing proposed by the patentee, is somewhat similar to that by which window-curtains are raised up. A strong reef-band is fixed to the after part of the sail, to which is attached a rope similar to the head-rope, to this four or more reef-lines are fastened, at equal intervals from each other, and passing upwards to half blocks fixed on the fore part of the yard, from thence run along the yard to near the slings, where they pass through blocks down on deck; by these reef-lines the sail is drawn up as required, and is secured tight in its place by other ropes fastened to the leach-ropes of the doubled part of the sail which lead with the sheets to the deck.

The date of this patent is August, 1806.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

In our last number, p. 311, we noticed the execution of the murderers of Mr. Steele, and the awful circumstances by which it was accompanied. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, a Coroner's Inquest sat in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the bodies of twenty-eight of the sufferers lay,* to enquire into the circumstances of their death, when many witnesses were examined. The following are the most interesting depositions:

Thomas Salmon, lives with his brother, who keeps the King of Denmark public house, in the Old Bailey. When Haggerty ascended the scaffold, the witness heard a loud cry of "Hats off," and the crowd fell back, putting down their hats as well as they could: he saw one or two people fall opposite Green-Arbour court, and several people climbing over those who were down. The crowd kept falling back over the persons who fell. He saw nothing more of the accident than the above. He was of opinion, that the uncommon pressure was, in a great degree occasioned by the people squeezing down their hats, which naturally operated so as to produce such an effect.

Richard Hazel, tallow-chandler, at No. 16, Old Bailey. About a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning of Monday, while he was looking out of his one pair of stairs window, he saw two distinct heaps of persons who had fallen. These heaps were about eight or ten yards from his door, and the greatest part of the persons that composed them seemed to be dead. The mob was continually treading backwards and forwards over them; and there was a very great and incessant motion. There appeared to be about ten or twelve in each heap; and the pressure was so great that it was impossible for the crowd to avoid treading on those that were down, although they made every exertion in their power to avoid doing so. Those lying on the ground were often completely covered by persons on their legs, who were forced to tread over them. There was about a yard of breadth between the two heaps; and through this interstice a great crowd was continually pressing. He described the heaps as being composed of persons lying on each other, or entangled together.—Upon being questioned as to the original cause of the tumult, he could not say any thing from his own knowledge. There was a broken rail opposite to the Star Wine Vaults

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* 1. Bradford, Thomas, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square. 2. Boother, William, at Mr. Wiber's, Colonade, Russell-square. 3. Carter, John, Type-street, Moorfields. 4. Carpenter, Benjamin, Hammersmith. 5. Ditto, junior, ditto. 6. Cuttle, James, Gwinning's-court, Grub-street. 7. Cooper, Thomas, 3, Rose-alley, Golden-lane. 8. Cross, ——, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane. 9. Dilling, John, King-street, Old-street. 10. Fieldhurst, Joseph, 2, Plough-street, Whitechapel. 11. Fry, Sarah, 3, Market-street, St. James's. 12. Guest, William, Gutter-lane, Cheapside. 13. Grover, Daniel, 51, Cow-Cross street, Smithfield. 14. Herrington, Wm. 31, Skinner-street, Somers Town. 15. Howard, Samuel, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. 16. Platt, Wm. 15, Russell-court, Drury-lane. 17. Panton, Charlotte, 19, King-street, Drury-lane. 18. Pringle, Robert, 3, French-yard, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell. 19. Russell, Richard, 4, Alcock-lane, Shoreditch. 20. Saul, R. Whitechapel. 21. Tozer, Elizabeth, Fox-court, Ray-street, Clerkenwell. 22. Taylor, Joseph, 8, Peter-street, Cow-cross. 23. Thorne, Joseph, Flower-de-luce-court, Spitalfields. 24. Tyler, William, 39, Church-street, Soho. 25. Wilson, George, 6, Beauchamp-street, Brooks's-market. 26. Williams, Wm 9, Dyot-street, St. Giles's. 27. Wimble, John, 18, Great Barlow-street, Manchester-square. 28. White, Henry, at the Swan public house, Skinner-street.

Vaults; and there were a number of carts, waggons, and other carriages, drawn up outside of this railing; but he saw no cart broken down, nor does he believe any such accident happened; and he rather thinks, that the carts broke the pressure of the crowd in some degree, instead of adding to it. During the whole time there was a general clamour, but he could not distinguish any particular voices, or any word that was uttered; although he believes that *Murder, Murder!* and *Mercy, Mercy!* were the prevailing cries.

John Wimble, deceased, a carpenter, residing at No. 18, Great Barlow-street, Manchester-square. A young man, who went with the deceased, stated, that he fell down with the deceased, but kept his head uncovered, and forced his way over the dead bodies, which lay in a pile as high as the people, until he was enabled to creep over the heads of the crowd to a lamp iron, from whence he got into the first floor window of Mr. Hazel, he was much bruised, and must have suffered the fate of his companion, if he had not been possessed of great strength. While he was down he heard a person in the same heap with himself very distinctly repeating the Lord's prayer.

Elizabeth Howard, lived in the same house with one of the deceased, of the name of Sarah Fry, whom she accompanied to see the execution; about five minutes before eight o'clock they arrived at the bottom of Newgate-street, when a great mass of people carried them down to the front of the Old Bailey, where they remained about ten minutes, and were very much squeezed and hurt; about a quarter after eight, witness fell over another person that was lying on the ground, near the foot pavement; deceased called out and said, "Lord have mercy upon me! Are you gone? Are you gone?"—Witness was senseless, and did not recover herself until she found herself upon the steps of St. Sepulchre's Church; she believed it was half-past ten before she recovered herself. Questioned by the Coroner concerning what she heard before she fell. She felt herself squeezed to a great excess; she heard also the cry of murder, screams, and groans; she lost her bonnet, cap, shoes, and pattens; before she fell, she recollected a cry of "Hats off," and a cry of "they come." When she came to herself, she was told a man had brought her on his back, and laid her on the steps of the church; before she fell, she recollects stumbling over several things in the crowd, but what they were she could not tell; at last she fell on a woman who lay on her back; could not tell whether the woman was dead or alive.

Thomas Ramsden, Esq. Surgeon, stated, that he attended the Hospital when the bodies were brought in, and gave directions for assisting the sufferers; sixteen were recovered, and 27 so much injured by compression, that assistance was unavailing. The deaths of the sufferers were occasioned, in his opinion, by pressure and suffocation.

Mr. SHELTON then proceeded to address the Jury. He was of opinion, that the pressure of the crowd at the entrance of Skinner-street was so great as to bear down all before it. He stated it as his belief, that when the cry of "Hats off," prevailed, there was such a falling back of the people from the scaffold towards the opposite houses, as to determine the particular time when so many of the unfortunate sufferers lost their lives. He also thought from the evidence he had heard, that the number of carts and carriages of different sorts must have narrowed the passage, and contributed to the danger. Verdict, *That the several Persons came by their Death from Compression and Suffocation.*

On Friday, 6th March, about five o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at the Globe public-house and chop-house, in St. Saviour's Church-yard, adjoining Green Dragon-court, Southwark, which was attended with melancholy circumstances. Mr. Sims, the landlord, let out several of his apartments to lodgers, and nearly thirty persons slept on the premises every night. His own family consisted of a wife, a daughter, two sons, and his wife's sister; the latter acted in the capacity of nurse to Mrs. Sims, who for some time had been confined to her bed, and was in the last stage of a consumption. The fire was supposed to have originated in the cellar or vaults, where some people had been at work the preceding day, and was first discovered by the sister, who, hearing the cracking of wood, and smelling the fire, alarmed the landlord, who ran down stairs in his shirt to see what was the matter, when he perceived the flames

burst

burst from the bar, which he supposed had forced their way through the floor. Greatly agitated he hastened up stairs, procured a wet blanket, and immediately repaired to the bar, in the hope of being able to extinguish the fire, but he found it made too great progress to be overcome by his efforts. Feeling for the situation of his family, and the poor lodgers at a distant part of the house, he called as loud as he was able, "Fire! fire!" and wrapping a blanket round his helpless wife, with great difficulty rescued her from the flames. In the height of his agitation he could find no better place to deposit her than on a butcher's block. Having left her, and returned to his house, he found it entirely enveloped in the flames, and supposing the greatest part of his family had perished, he gave himself up to despair. He was soon relieved with respect to his daughter and sister-in-law, who had both escaped by leaping out of a window in the first story into the court, and though somewhat bruised, were in no danger of their lives. As for his two boys he gave them up for lost. It fortunately happened, however, that they both had escaped through a trap-door at the top of the house to some of the adjoining houses, which way they were well acquainted with, having often resorted to it for their amusement. The relation the boys give of the scene of horror and confusion which took place amongst the lodgers is truly distressing. Before they quitted the house they saw the stairs fall, and all means of retreat cut off from the street door. They several times called upon the inmates to follow them, and they would conduct them to a place of safety, but none of them would take their advice. Two persons leaped out of the higher windows after being severely burnt, and were nearly killed on the spot. One of these unfortunate persons, a plumber, was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, and is dangerously ill: he stated, that when the flames first caught him, he had with him his son, about ten years of age, and his wife—they both struggled to get to the window to follow him, but in vain, and became the prey of the furious element. A Mrs. Burrow, and a child, were amongst the sufferers, as was also a waggoner. Two more persons, making in all seven, were dug out of the ruins the next day, but in such a state as not to be recognized.

The Manufactory of Messrs. Clementi and Co. Musical Instrument Makers, in Tottenham-court-road, has been totally destroyed by fire. On Friday, the 20th of March, about five in the morning, a person who lives opposite observed a smoke issuing from the premises, and immediately gave the alarm. In a few minutes the flames issued from every part of the premises, and in a short space of time had assumed so formidable an appearance that the whole neighbourhood was considered in the most imminent danger. By half-past six a number of engines had arrived, but no water could be procured till nearly an hour after, by which time the whole of the interior was a heap of ruins. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the flue of a stove which ran through the floor of the building, and communicated with the wood-work. The volunteers of the neighbourhood were on duty at an early hour, and by their exertions tended to preserve the property, and keep off the crowd.

Married. At Mary-le-bone Church, Walter Smythe, Esq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miss Louisa Baycott, daughter of the late Thos. B. Esq. of Rudge, Salop.

Charles Combe, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Georges, daughter of the late Wm. Payne Georges, Esq. of Manchester-square.

The Hon. Thomas Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, to Eliza, third daughter of William Wolstenholme, Esq. of Holly Hill, near East Grinstead.

R. Small, Esq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miss Savage, of Weymouth-street, daughter of the late George S. Esq. of Madras.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. J. R. Arnold, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Virginia Goodrich, daughter of Bartlet G. Esq. of Saling Grove, Essex.

Evan Thomas, Esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Rankin, of Kensington.

Died February 23d. *Master Henry White*, aged 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curiosity very natural to young people, and in some instances, alas! *too powerful to*

be controlled, he went to the eventful spot, and though on all occasions he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the pressure of the immense crowd—swooned, and rose no more! He was just finishing his education, through which he was passing with credit to himself and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved, not only by his relatives and friends, but by *all* who had the happiness of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor, deeply afflicted by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory.

On the 16th March, at his house in Great Cumberland Place, aged 67, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was the son of the admiral of that name, who in 1782, was lost on his passage to the East Indies, in the Cato, a fifty-eight gun ship, which was never heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope. It appears that he was made a post captain in 1763; and in 1775 he was sent in the Phœnix to a North American station, where he distinguished himself by his bravery and nautical skill. He was selected to command a small squadron up the North River, to endeavour to force the passage by York Island, which the Americans had almost entirely obstructed by sinking vessels, and other means; and he acquitted himself so gallantly and successfully as to obtain, on his return, the honour of knighthood. In the following year, his ship, the Phœnix, was wrecked in a dreadful hurricane, near Cape Cruz; but through his prudent conduct on the occasion, only twenty of the crew had the misfortune to perish; himself, and the others who escaped with life, were removed to Montego Bay. He subsequently commanded other ships, and was employed in several expeditions, which however were not attended with any circumstances worthy of historical notice. In 1793 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and in the succeeding year, to be rear-admiral of the red. He afterwards passed through the vice-admiralship of the blue, to be a vice-admiral of the red. In 1801, he was appointed to the chief command of an expedition into the Baltic, designed to break the northern confederacy, known by the name of the *armed neutrality*, in which service he was assisted by Lord Nelson. The circumstances and result of this ill conducted, though successful undertaking, are too recent in the recollection of the public to need detail on the present occasion. This is the last service of consequence in which he was engaged. As a naval commander he was greatly respected, and won the esteem of the most eminent of the same profession.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 54, John Coghlan, Esq. formerly a captain in the 89th foot. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined this, his eldest son, for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last entered the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New-York he married Miss Moncrief, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was in principle a republican, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of the mother country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783 he obtained permission, under his Majesty's sign-manual to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind; he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and attachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin, and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers

powers of body and mind, he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table in a roar," and was reckoned among the handsomest men of his day. In his better days lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut to the claims of a brother officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the officers of the hospital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead house*, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last duties to the dead. The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying ground of the hospital.

"Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei,
Temperet a lachrymis."

In Harley-street, Lady Alston, relict of the late Sir Rowland Alston, of Odell Castle, in the county of Bedford, with whom the baronetage of that very ancient and honourable family became extinct.

In the 72d year of his age, General Wm. Dalrymple, Colonel of the 47th regiment, and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Edward Allen, Esq. Principal of the Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn.

At his lodgings with Mrs. Oliver, in Charlotte-street, Pimlico, Mr. Marsham. He had spent the evening, on Monday, at the Magdalen public-house in Pimlico, as was frequently his custom, where he appeared in perfectly good health and spirits, and went home to bed about ten o'clock. He was accustomed to rise about eight o'clock in the morning, and not making his appearance at his usual time, Mrs. Oliver and her servant, went to see the cause; they knocked at his bed-room door, but received no answer; they, in consequence, opened it, when they discovered him lying on the floor, with his throat cut, and a most horrid spectacle, occasioned by an uncommon discharge of blood. A surgeon was called in, but to no purpose, he was dead and cold. No cause can be assigned for this rash act, but there is every reason to believe he has been slightly deranged for some time past. He has been frequently heard to say, the devil was in him, and that he could feel him in his throat. Two wills were found, one in his pocket, and one upon a table, in them he directs that his body is to be opened, for the purpose of finding the devil. He was about 60 years of age, and by profession a merchant.

Wm. Geo. Sibley, Esq. of Queen's-square, Treasurer of the India-House.

Aged 79, Mr. John Pridden, nearly half a century a Bookseller in Fleet-street; he acquired an independent fortune with strict integrity. The following anecdote of this worthy man must not go unnoticed, as a specimen of the goodness of his heart:—Some years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him an opportunity of keeping on the spot. His kind intention met with success, and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt on seeing his friend prosper under his roof.

Dr. Kenzie, lately of Hatton-garden. He had taken an airing in a single horse chaise, and on his return to a livery yard in Tottenham-court-road, was met by his son, who was desired to find the hostler. On the return of the son he was spitting blood, and observed that he was very ill, and prayed to God that he might reach his house before he died. On reaching his home in Devonshire-street, Queen-square, he was only just able to direct that a Surgeon might be sent for, but before the son returned from doing so, he had expired. The cause of his death was attributed to the bursting of a blood vessel whilst coughing.

An inquisition was taken on Monday, 16th March, at the Old Parr's-head, in Knight Rider-street, on the body of Susannah Birkwood. In the course of the morning on Friday se'nnight she had retired into her bed-room, and with a small desert knife cut herself on the side of the neck in a most shocking manner. She bled profusely, and though medical assistance was procured in a very few moments after she committed the rash act, she expired in about half an hour. Several witnesses attended to prove her insanity, and it being a very clear case, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*.

A man

A man of the name of Cutty, who lived in Knight Rider-street, and who had been summoned to attend as a Juror, had expressed his dislike of attending on such unpleasant business to the Ward Beadle, on Monday morning, and wished to be excused. On going home, not seeing his wife, he was induced to inquire after her, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, after searching in the different rooms of the house, he at last discovered her in the garret, hanging with one end of her pocket handkerchief fastened to a nail, and the other round her neck; he cut her down, but she had been in that situation too long to be restored to animation. On her hearing of the above unfortunate affair, she had been heard to exclaim, that Mrs. Birkwood's miseries were now at an end; and she went up stairs, desiring she might not be disturbed.

In York Place, Brompton, James Newland, Esq. The confidential and important office of a commissary, he filled with honour to his king, his country, and himself, and he left it as a good man ought to do. His manners were courteous, and endeared him to all around him: and such was his extensive knowledge not only of the dead, but of the living languages, that he was held in the highest estimation by the first literary characters of the age. To the memory of departed worth this last tribute is paid by one who was honoured by his friendship, and by whom his virtues will never be forgotten.

Aged 80, Samuel Solomon, Esq. As a dealer in diamonds, &c. as a merchant, broker, and underwriter, he is supposed to have amassed a fortune little short of half a million.

At Islington, aged 74, John Yates, Esq. late of St. John street.

Mrs. Hoper, wife of Moses H. Esq. of Great Marlborough street.

At South Lambeth, aged 36, Mrs. Claggett, wife of Horatio C. Esq.

In Durweston street, Hugh Shepley, Esq.

Thomas Goodenough, Esq. of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where he had resided upwards of 60 years.

Charles Berkhead, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Jenkyn Reading, Esq. of Wimpole street.

In Bow Church-yard, Mrs. Paton, wife to John Paton, Esq. an eminent merchant. Her death was occasioned by a severe cold, caught from sleeping in damp sheets, whilst upon a watering party, in the course of last summer.

LONGEVITY.

The following is a list of British subjects who have died at very extraordinary ages, during the year 1806.

At the age of 100—Ann Dixon, of Fenwick Hall; Margaret Burrow, of Holker; Mr. Hornidge, of Gloucester: J. Bell, of Moorhouse; Mrs. Battie, of Thrustlenest; Mary Gregory, of Bristol; Mrs. Crisp, of Loddon, Norfolk; Mary Evans, of Oswestry; Samuel Griffiths, of Kenmarth; and Andrew Fraser, of the Isle of Skye. 101.—Margaret Sherwin, of Kirkby; T. Willy, of Buckland, St. Mary; Margaret Tate, of South Shields; J. Moore of Newcastle; Mrs Galey, of Norwich; and Mrs. Hammond, of Horndean. 102.—Mrs. Chafe, of Polman; and Ann John, of Llandolog. 104.—Maria Twist, of Birmingham; John Potts, of Edlingham; and S. Anstey, of Coleshill. 103.—Sarah Fisher, of Knutsford; Mary Lazell, of Colchester; Mrs. Hunt, of Limerick: G. Thomas, of Capel Cerrig; and J. Turner, of Eventhorpe. 105.—Eliz. Spencer, of Fareham; Mrs. Lawrence, of Lincoln; Janet Camack, of Whitehall, Scotland; Mary Biggs, of Thornbury; and R. Sheriffs, of Udny. 106.—Ann Griffiths, of Hereford; J. Hunter, of Esh: and J. Shortall, in Ireland. 107.—J. Benbow, of Northwood; Susan Payman, of Great Glenham; J. Freeman, of Reading, America; J. Stubbings, of Beccles; W. Marchant, of Liverpool; and Sarah Parris, of Jamaica. 111.—Ann Strounge, of Eltham. 112.—Mary Farmer, of Sunderland. 113.—Mrs. Roope, of Thurston. 104, J. Blakeny, of Skibbereen.—120, Sarah O'Leary, of Ireland.—125, Mr. Creek, of Thurlow.—131, J. Tucker, of Itchen Ferry; and 134, Catharine Lopez, of Jamaica.

Of the above 48 persons, 19 were males, and 29 females. Only sixteen are recorded as persons who had been married, though it is probable many more had

had been so; and ten of them are mentioned as having enjoyed all their faculties to the last.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. Charles Dymocke Williams, Esq. of Tingreth.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. Charles Fyshe Palmer, of Luckley-house.

At Newbury, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, Robert Scott, M.D. aged 31. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, and after having received the rudiments of education at his parochial school, he entered the Marischall College, where, from his early attainments, he was qualified at the age of 14, for a Master's degree. From thence he removed to Edinburgh, to prosecute his medical studies, where he was admitted M. D. in 1797: his inaugural dissertation being "*De imitatione.*" That he might gain experience in the profession he had chosen, he then entered into the army, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Strathspey Fencibles, from whence he was appointed surgeon of the Hants militia. In the year 1803 he settled at Newbury, where he finished his mortal career. He was a man of the most extensive information; his retentive memory enabling him to retain all he read or heard with fidelity and precision.

At Windsor, the Rev. Lancaster Adkin, D. D. rector of Belaugh and Scotto, in Norfolk, formerly of Caius-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1762, M. A. 1777, D. D. 1806.

Aged 97, Mrs. Mary Emblin, of Maidenhead.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

After the trials were finished at Aylesbury, the Magistrates and Gentlemen held a meeting in the county-hall, and took into consideration a plan for establishing a Fire Insurance, by an association in the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Berks, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick, which was highly approved, and resolved to be carried into immediate effect.

Married. At Little Messenden, Joseph Phillimore, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Eliz. Bagot, third daughter of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Brithfield, Staffordshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Representatives in Parliament for this University having proposed two prizes of fifteen guineas each to two Senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose; The Vice Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year:

For the Senior Bachelors. Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?

Middle Bachelors. Utrum literis prosit librorum, quanta nunc est editorum copia?

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M. A. of Trinity-college, and the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. of Jesus-college, are appointed to preach the two sermons on the subject of "*Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages,*" agreeable to the proposition of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice President of the College of Fort William in Bengal, for which each of them are requested to accept the sum of thirty guineas.

Wm. Smyth, Esq. of Peterhouse, is appointed Professor of Modern History, in the room of the late Dr. Symonds.

Mr. Charles Blick, B. A. Mr. Wm. Longley, B. A. and the Rev. Edward Simon, B. A. of St. John's-college, are elected Fellows of that Society.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, B. A. of Jesus-college, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

Died. At Barham-hall, aged 93, Mrs. Langdale, widow of the late Rev. Christopher Langdale, formerly of Peterhouse.

George Burnham, of Whittlesea, a lad of thirteen, was lately most inhumanly murdered by a young villain about 16 years old, of the name of Richard Falkner. The hardened wretch struck the poor sufferer with a large piece of wood, made square at one end, on the left side of the face, which he laid open in a transverse line, down by the nose, completely dividing the lower jaw. He

seems

seems to have previously formed the design of hanging the poor fellow, as he had fastened a piece of cord in a situation adapted to such a purpose, at the end of a barn. No quarrel existed between the parties, and no motive can be assigned for this deed, but some offence taken by the wretch at the poor boy's mother, for sending him away when playing near her door, and his own shocking propensity to commit murder. It appears by the confession of a poor boy, about seven years old, called Drury, that some time ago Falkner enticed him into his mother's yard, by promising to find him a bird's nest, where having tied a piece of cord at both ends, so as for him to swing, he took up the little creature, and, putting his head over the cord, left him swinging; but by some means, in his convulsive struggles, he fell senseless to the ground, nor does he know how long he lay there. This circumstance he was afraid to mention till Falkner was in custody for the recent murder.

CHESHIRE.

A bill has been brought into parliament to enable the trustees of the river Weaver navigation to make a more ready communication with the Mersey; so as to admit of vessels passing up and down betwixt the two streams at all tides. The proposed canal is to pass from the Weaver, at a short distance above Frodsham Bridge, and after being continued about four miles, is to enter the Mersey, near Weston-point. It is probable that few circumstances have contributed more to the rapid increase and prosperity of the town and trade of Liverpool, than the communication with the salt works, which the original establishment of this navigation on the Weaver in 1721 afforded: but though the advantages derived from this greater facility of communication with such an extensive manufacture were most important, these were accompanied with considerable inconveniencies. For several days during the neap tides, the vessels carrying the salt cannot pass up and down the river; and, in consequence, the merchantmen at Liverpool, desirous of taking out cargoes of salt, must either be detained at considerable expence, waiting for a lading, or must sail with half a cargo. The object of the bill now brought into Parliament is to remedy this very serious inconvenience, and to give the trustees a power of forming such a communication between the two rivers, as will enable vessels to pass down at all tides; an object highly important, whether considered in a national point of view, or as distinctly affecting the interests of the individuals engaged in this branch of commerce.

Married. William Smith, Esq. of Milton Brook Lodge, to Miss Brassie, only daughter of Robert Brassie, Esq. of Cottonhall.

Died. At Chester, Mr. John Thomas, one of the Corporation of that city.

At Disley, aged 88, Mrs. Martha Fedlin, daughter of the late John Fedlin, Esq. of Lawton.

CUMBERLAND.

As Miss Crozier, of the Graham Arms, Longtown, was reaching a book from the chimney-piece, a flask of gunpowder, imprudently left there, fell off, and striking against her, rebounded into the fire. Miss Crozier attempted to take it out, but it exploded, and shattered her arm so dreadfully, that it was compelled to be amputated. It at the same time broke every pane of glass in the room, and the shock was sensibly felt throughout the whole town.

Died.—At Cockermouth, aged 96, William Giffard, Esq. who was, as he himself believed, since the death of *Macklin, the Father of the English stage.* He was the son of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the Theatre in Goodman's-fields, who first introduced Garrick to a London public; and had himself the honour previously of exhibiting that phenomenon at Ipswich in a summer excursion to that place, with a company of his father's comedians. Mr. Giffard performed on the different London theatres for upwards of twenty years, and it is understood with considerable applause. He had quitted the stage upwards of forty years, and previous to his retiring to Cockermouth, (which he did about fourteen years ago) had resided at Southampton, and in the island of Guernsey. It is somewhat singular to relate at his time of life, that since he came into Cumberland, his almost only occupation and amusement was the reading of Latin, and he used to speak with a sort of fastidious contempt of what he called "mere English readers." His knowledge of Latin was but slender, but he could enjoy the beauties of the principal Roman authors, and used to dwell

with great triumph on their superiority to the moderns in the arts of composition, and on the unspeakable obligation which the latter owed them.

Mr. Giffard, abounded in the theatrical anecdotes of his day, and liked much to be questioned about them. He used to relate one which exhibited in a strong point of view, one of those failings by which it is well known the lustre of Garrick's transcendent merits was somewhat obscured. He and that little great man were performing together in *Hamlet*, and Giffard had the part of the *Player-king* assigned him; which he acted to admiration, and with unceasing and rapturous applause from all parts of the house. On his retiring behind the scenes, he was greeted with the cordial congratulations of his fellow performers, but one more sage than the rest observed, that though he could not but see his success with pleasure, yet, he feared, that *that* might prove one of the most unfortunate days of his life, and that David and he would never be seen on the same boards again. And said Mr. Giffard, "his fears were but too well founded, we never were."

His subsistence of late was a small annuity, his good fortunes having, from unknown causes, declined in the latter period of his life.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Dronfield, aged 43, Mr. Ray, surgeon; a man long known for his professional merit, and deeply regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

At Birdholme, aged 79, James Hunloke, Esq.

The Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield, aged 73.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Frome, of London, to Miss Ann Parminter.

Died. At Exeter, aged 82, Mr. Stephens.—Aged 81, Mr. John Dixon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. Wm. Floyd.—Aged 76, the Rev. Geo. Moore, Canon Residentiary of Exeter and Archdeacon of Cornwall.

At Plymouth, aged 92, Mr. Andrew Wright, quay-master.—Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, many years a clerk in the Victualling-office.

At Barnstaple, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Hare, youngest daughter of Dr. Francis Hare, formerly Bishop of Chichester.

At Tiverton, aged 77, Mr. John Tucker, sen.

DURHAM.

Married. At Hartlepool, Wm. Sedgewick, Esq. Captain of the Hartlepool Volunteer Artillery, to Miss M'Donald.

Died. At Durham, Mr. John Wheatly, aged 87.—Mrs. Shadforth, of Gilligate, aged 80.

At Gateshead, aged 50, Mr. Charles Atkinson. He piloted Lord Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory, into the Bay of Aboukir on the memorable 1st of August, and received a wound in that engagement of which he never completely recovered.

ESSEX.

Died. At Great Waltham, Thomas Devenish, aged 93. Until the week preceding his death he never knew sickness. He has a sister now living, upwards of 90.

At Woodford, William Loxham, Esq. formerly of Manchester.

Aged 73, Wm. Vachell, Esq. of Coptfold-hall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Fair. The shew of cattle was the largest that has been for many years, and sold at high prices. Horses were numerous, but there were few good ones, and the prices dear. The number of strangers was unusually great. The quantity of leather brought for sale was not equal to what we have seen at former fairs. Best calf skins, 56lb. per doz. 3s. 6d. per lb; heavy crop hides, 21d. to 2s.; light ditto, 19d. to 21d.; best sadlers' hides, 20d. to 22d.

The following melancholy accident happened lately in the parish of Berkeley: Charles Chair, aged 13, on his return home from a mill, having occasion to get off his horse, tied the halter round his middle; when the animal took fright and ran off at full speed, dragging the boy a considerable distance, till his bowels were torn out! He survived the accident only a few hours.

Died. At Bristol, Francis Adams, Esq. of Norton-Malreward, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Somerset.—Aged 89, Mr. Richard Hayward, of Queen-square.

At the Lippiatt's, near Stroud, Peter Leversage, Esq.

At Berkeley, John Marklove, Esq. Banker, aged 52.

At an advanced age, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, Mrs. Ann Stephens, widow of the late Capt. John Stephens, of Longhone.

HAMPSHIRE.

A few days since, as some men were levelling a piece of ground at Quarr Abbey, between Ryde and Wootton Bridge, in the Isle of Wight, a human skeleton was dug up, which had been interred, it is imagined, nearly 600 years. The perfect state it was found in, has attracted a vast number of people to the place to examine it. The trunk of the head is perfect, with all the teeth sound, and of enamelled whiteness. Several vaults have likewise been discovered, and coins of great antiquity.

Married. At Southampton, Thomas Graham, Esq. of Airth, to Miss Caroline Mary Home, daughter of the late Major Home.—The Rev. Kenrick Saunders, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Scawen Kenrick Gibbons.

At Martyr Warthy, John Briggs, Esq. to Miss Margaret Malcolm.

Died. At Southampton, Sir Wm. Dunkin, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Aged 69, Mrs. Hatfield, widow of Mr. Hatfield, late of Winchester.

At Lymington, aged 80, Mrs. Bayfield, widow of Richard Bayfield, Esq. formerly of St. Mary Axe.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Hereford, aged 87, Mr. Hopley, formerly of Swansea.

Aged 61, John Jones, Esq. by whose death society is deprived of a most valuable member. His assiduous and impartial conduct in the office of chief magistrate (which he filled during the preceding year) had justly procured him the esteem of his fellow citizens; and his zealous and active exertions in the cause of his King and country, proved him not less ready at all times to make the most important sacrifices for the security of their dearest interests.

At Hampton, aged 70, Mr. John Pitt.—At Eyton, Mrs. Pitt, wife of John Pitt, Esq.—At Tillington, aged 96, Mrs. Taylor.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A Writ of Right, which is the last that can be brought for the recovery of an estate, and is in rare use in modern days, being one of the feudal actions, is now pending in this county, in a cause of Desson v. Sheppard. The mode of trial is what is called by the Grand Assize, a mode of trial devised by Glanville, Justiciar to Henry the Third, in lieu of the Norman mode of deciding it by single combat; but the tenant still has the right of waging battle by champion with his antagonist, if he chuse it: the last of which judicial combats was in the reign of Elizabeth. By the trial by the Grand Assize, four Knights, girded with their swords, appear in Court, and return the Grand Assize, that is, the Jury who try the cause. In the present case the King's writ to the Sheriff was read, by which the Sheriff was directed to summon, by good summoners, four Knights, who were to appear before the King's Justice girded with their swords, to make election for the Grand Assize, to determine whether the demandant had the greater right to demand, or the tenant the greater right to hold a messuage and 400 acres of land, at Offley, in this county. To which writ the Sheriff returned, that he had summoned Wm. Baker, Robert Dimsdale, John Baron Dickinson, and Michael Hankin, Esqrs. These gentlemen accordingly appeared in Court, each with a sword, and returned the names of the Grand Assize. The cause of course stands for trial the next Assizes.

Died. At Collier's End, Standon, aged 105, Mrs. Margaret Backhouse.

At Tring Grove, Mrs. Seare.

HUNTINGDON.

Died. At Huntingdon, aged 56, Sir John Alston, Bart. late Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge.

Aged 65, C. M. Welstead, Esq. of Kimbolton.

A riot,

KENT.

A riot, so serious as to make it necessary to call in the assistance of the military, took place lately at Dover. Seven smugglers, taken on board a Folkstone lugger by the Tartar revenue cutter, were brought into that town prisoners, charged with having fired into the Tartar's boat and wounded a man. Three of the prisoners contrived to make their escape on alighting from the carriage in which they were conveyed, and the populace having assembled to the number of at least a thousand, to rescue, as was supposed, the other four, the magistrates found it necessary to read the riot act to disperse them. The smugglers have since been conveyed to London, to take their trials at the next Admiralty sessions.

Married. At Chatham, Captain Henry Hume Spencer, R. N. to Miss Eliz. Lowry, daughter of Charles Lowry, Esq.

At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, Esq. of Guildford, to Miss Cordelia Molineux, second daughter of Joseph Molineux, Esq.

At Eltham, Capt. F. Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Scott, only daughter of the late Col. Scott.

Died. At Osborne Lodge, Thomas Adams, Esq. commanding Officer of the Cranbrook Volunteers,

At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Marchant.—Aged 92, Lee Warley, Esq. He was a man of singular character, and had amassed a fortune of upwards of a hundred thousand pounds. It is said there were upwards of three thousand guineas found in his room at his decease.—Aged 78, Mr. Le Grand.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge, aged 61, Lieut. Col. Holwell. He was the son of Mr. Holwell, one of the small number who survived their confinement in the black hole of Calcutta.

At Dover, aged 76, Wm. Starr, Esq. formerly commander of one of his Majesty's packets on that station.

At Charing, aged 86, Mrs. Smith.—At Appledore, aged 81, Mrs. Munk.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At Manchester, Wm. Bowler, Esq. of London, to Miss Worthington, daughter of George Worthington, Esq. of Audenshaw.

James Parker, Esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Railton.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Shelmerdine, of Longsight, to Miss Ann Caton, only daughter of Thomas Caton, Esq. of Middleton Brows.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Robert Dodson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Dean, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert Dean.

At Liverpool, Wm. Unsworth, Esq. Lieutenant of the Warwick Volunteers, to Miss Sarah Orford, daughter of John Duke Orford, Esq. of Woolton.

Died. At Manchester, James Halliwell, Esq. of Broomhill.

At Preston, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Wilson, one of the common-council of that borough.—Mrs. Eliz. Sanderson, aged 71.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish.

At Tower, in Furness, the Rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Fleming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years, and about two years ago two of his predecessors, curates of Tower, were living, one at Scathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago a gentleman of the neighbourhood asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth? On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum, whereas at the time he came there it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

At Bolton-le-Moors, aged 84, Mr. Henry Carter.

At Langholme, aged 68, Mrs. Ann Henderson, widow of Wm. Henderson, Esq. of Longburgh,

At Ormskirk, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Parr, widow of John Parr, Esq. late Alderman of Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. Thomas Paget, Esq. of Leicester, to Miss Ann Pares, second daughter of John Pares, Esq. of Newark.

Died

Died. At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Davis, the Father of the worsted manufacturers.

At Castle Donnington, aged 62, Mr. John Davies, attorney.

Mr. Wm. Flint, of Hemmington, while sitting at dinner with his family, fell from his chair and instantly expired.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late fall of snow has been so heavy in many districts, that the cattle have, in exposed situations, suffered very considerably. Of the great number of sheep on Borough Fen, near Stamford, only 600 could be dug out; the rest were buried in the snow.

A few nights since, a female servant of Mr. Jaisdale, of Haxey, being in expectation of a visit from her sweetheart, sat up unknown to the family, after they had all retired to rest. She unfortunately fell asleep near the fire, when she was so dreadfully burnt, that she survived but a few hours.

The Rev. James Dashwood, M. A. is presented to the vicarage of Long Sutton and the rectory of Doddington, computed worth 5000l. per ann.

Married. At Grantham, Leonard Walbanke Childers, Esq. to Miss Sarah Ann Kent, second daughter of Sir Charles Kent, Bart.

Died. At Stamford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Plumptre, relict of the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, late President of Queen's-college, Cambridge.—Aged 92, Mr. John Edgson, of Stamford. Mrs. Burton, aged 91.—Mrs. Smith, aged 89.—Mrs. Hasleby, aged 75.

Mr. Staples, farmer, of Tallington, near Stamford, aged 90.

Aged 92, Mrs. Wright, relict of Mr. Chas. Wright, late of Stamford, farmer.

Aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Barnack, near Stamford.

At North Witham, Stephen Charlesworth, Esq.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Edward Wilkinson, surgeon.—At Summercoates, near Louth, aged 85, Mrs. Smith.

NORFOLK.

Died. At Whitton-house, aged 72, John Kerridge, Esq. banker, of Ipswich.

At St. Edmund's Hill, aged 77, John Symonds, Esq. late Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, A. B. 1752, A. M. 1754, LL. D. 1772. He succeeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the Professorship in 1771.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Peterborough, Capt. Harries, of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers, to Miss Mary Powell.

Daniel Webster, Esq. of Dean Park, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan, of Bath.

Died. At Wellingborough, aged 90, Mr. Jones, formerly of Abingdon.

Richard Booth, Esq. of Glendon-hall; he served the office of Sheriff in 1794. This gentleman, who was universally respected, had long laboured under symptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died whilst hunting.

In the 92d year of her age, Eliz. Gray (alias Granny Gray) who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-house at Glindon, near Peterborough. In the former part of her life she had, by two husbands, 11 children, 6 of whom lived to be married, and all it seems (to use the expression of our correspondent) made good use of their time: So that the old woman had 52 grand children, (26 of which are now living) 71 great grand-children, (42 now living) and 3 great great grand-children, now living—amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A woman named Swordy was lately committed to gaol at Berwick, for being *a common scold.*

Died. At Newcastle, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Maxwell, widow of the late Edw. Maxwell, Esq. of Whitburn.

Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Jackson, formerly of Stockton.

Saturday se'nnight, at Falloden, the seat of Lady Grey, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Grey, relict of the late George Grey, Esq. of Suddick, in the county of Northumberland, mother of the Countess Grey, and grandmother

mother of Lord Viscount Howick, sister of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and of the late Dean of Winchester. This lady was endued with a most vigorous and comprehensive mind, and her talents were highly raised and enriched by the cultivation of science and of letters. Her researches were various and profound; and the writer of this mite of tribute to her memory, who has had the honour of her friendship for upwards of twenty years, is proud to acknowledge, that on several occasions he received instruction from her, on many branches of general knowledge, which few women, even now, very few indeed, in her day, did condescend to cultivate. Pursuits and acquirements like hers have been found to sour the female character with arrogance and pedantry: but the effects of erudition on Mrs. Grey were happily the reverse; and if the superiority of her mind, and the extent of her knowledge, commanded our admiration, how much more did the simplicity and kind sympathy of her heart attract and bind our affectionate esteem towards her; while that exalted piety of soul, which rendered her life, her whole life, a life of devotion to God, not only compelled our reverence, but invited us to imitation.

At Brunton, near Hexham, aged 54, John Dawson, Esq. His death was occasioned by his getting out of bed the night before, and being near the fire, the flames caught his shirt. A servant heard him cry out, and instantly ran up stairs, and found him sitting on the floor in a blaze. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but he expired in the morning.

At Richardson-Stead, near Berwick, Ann Ferguson, a pauper, aged 107.—She never had occasion to use spectacles, and till within a year of her death, washed and sewed her own cloaths.

At Stamfordham, aged 77, Mr. William Johnson, who for upwards of 55 years, with much credit to himself, kept an Inn in that place. He was for many years Surveyor of Bridges for the county of Northumberland, and under his direction the present useful structures across the Tyne, at Chollerford and at Hexham, were erected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A prize for English Verses of Twenty Pounds is announced by the Vice Chancellor, for Under-Graduates. The subject is, "*Moses, under Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land.*"

The Rev. Edward Coppleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel college, is unanimously elected Professor of Poetry.

George Taunton, A. M. Scholar of Corpus Christi-college, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

Mr. Absalom Whiting is elected Secretary to the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the room of Mr. Peter Rowbotham, deceased.

Married. At Aurington, Charles Harding, Esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Willcock, only daughter of the late Rev. Borlase Willcock.

Died. At Banbury, Mrs. Councer, widow of Laurence Councer, Esq. of Bloxham. She will be long regretted by the numerous poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.

At Headington, Mrs. Catherine Mather, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mather, formerly President of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.

At Chastleton, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Hancock.

At Henley on Thames, Mr. Humphrey Wightwick, wine-merchant.

At Oxford, aged 91, Mrs. Robinson.

At Witchford, the Rev. E. Walker, vicar of Sandford and Steeple Barton.

At Woodstock, aged 65, Mr. Richard Cross, glover, a senior member of the Corporation of that borough.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. J. W. Wickes, rector of Wardley cum Belton, to Miss Rosa Leonard, of Walsal.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Shrewsbury, aged 72, Joseph Jones, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon, of Wolverhampton.

At Goldstone, aged 87, Mrs. Hannah Hayward, formerly of Peterborough.

At Whitchurch, Charles Shireff, Esq. aged 70.

At

At Stoke, Mrs. Deakin, aged 100: she retained all her faculties to the last, and could read without spectacles. Her eldest son, Mr. John Deakin, died on the same day, at the age of 70.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, Wm. Austin, Esq. of Demerara, to Miss Piersy, second daughter of the Rev. Jeffery Piersy, of Cork.

Charles Poole, Esq. of Stowey, to Miss Score, daughter of Gregory Score, Esq. of Rubys.

Died. At Bath, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely.

Gilbert Price, Esq. of the Island of Tobago.

At East Brent, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Ham. She has left five children (whose ages amount to 310 years) thirty-nine grand-children, and ninety great grand-children; besides near half that number who have died.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Walsal, Thomas Hodkins, Esq. many years town clerk of that borough. He is succeeded in his office by Joseph Stubbs, Esq.

At Litchfield, aged 66, John Bramwell, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Ipswich, aged 76, Philip Bacon, Esq. a lineal descendant from the Lord Keeper Bacon. He was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, (A. B. 1755, A. M. 1764) and many years Lieutenant col. of the West Sussex Militia. Aged 78, the Rev. Samuel Kingiston, rector of Boynton and Holton; formerly of Cains College, Cambridge. Aged 87, the Rev. George Drury, of Claydon: the oldest magistrate of the county of Suffolk. The following is a list of deaths at Hadleigh, in the week from 8th to 15th March, Mr. Offord, 74, Mr. Hearne, 88, Mr. Allen, 84, Mr. Nock, 82, Mr. Fickler, 92, Joseph Green, 80, and Saul Potter, 66.

SURRY.

Deaths. At Egham, aged 63, the Rev. W. R. Jones, forty years lecturer of that parish, and master of the free grammar school. At Denmark-hall, Camberwell, aged 70, J. C. Schrieber, Esq. Aged 69, George Shipley, Esq. of Carshalton. At Blackheath-hill, aged 54, John Mason, Esq. Lately, at Baalam, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Urwick, many years pastor of a protestant dissenting congregation at Clapham. He was greatly respected by a very large circle of acquaintance; and will long be remembered with affection and esteem by the many excellent characters who, under his instruction and care, were trained and established in exemplary habits of piety and virtue.

SUSSEX.

About eight o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. Patrick Reed, a private soldier belonging to the third battalion of the First regiment of foot, whilst standing sentry at the tower of Culvercroft battery, was accosted by a man dressed in a great coat, round hat, and cockade, who, after some conversation, fired (as is supposed) a pistol at the said Patrick Reed, the ball of which passed through his knee. Reed has since died of his wound; and a reward of 100 guineas is offered for the apprehension of the person who committed the murder.

Died. At Findon, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, late of Magdalen-College, Oxford.

At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston, and rector of Wheston, in Northampton.

At Rudgwick, aged 68, Michael Harmis, Esq.

At Folkstone, aged 86, Mr. Anthony Warman.

At Lewes, Peter Simon, Esq. collector of the customs at Newhaven.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died. At Warwick, aged 93, Mrs. Goodman, widow of the late Uriah Goodman, Esq. of Staverton.

At

At Wichford, the Rev. Edward Walker, vicar of Sandford and Steeple-Barton, Oxfordshire, and Eastington-Inferior, Warwick.

At Birmingham, of the *small-pox*, Mr. Wm. Whale, 72. At Handsworth, aged 63, Wm. Mother, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At Ormside, of which he had been rector about 30 years, the Rev. Thomas Spooner, Esq. 79.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At Salisbury, Mrs. Cockayne, widow of William Cockayne, D. D. late professor of astronomy in Gresham-College.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the Worcester Assizes a traverse was tried upon an indictment against John Lester, late of Coventry, for enticing and inveigling from the guardianship of her father, Susannah Hyett, she being under 21 years of age, and procuring the solemnization of matrimony between himself and the said Susannah Hyett, in a secret and clandestine manner, against the will of her father. The Jury pronounced him guilty; and the Learned Judge, after declaring the marriage null and void, sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Worcester gaol for the space of twelve calendar months, and to stand in the pillory for one hour on a market day during the said term.

Married. At Frankley, Jonathan Haines, Esq. of Forshaw-Heath, to Miss Gosling, daughter of Thomas Gosling, Esq.

At Tenbury, the Rev. Mr. Powell, of Munslow, Salop, to Miss Maria Pardoe, second daughter of the late George Pardoe, Esq. of Nash-Court.

Died. At the Tything, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett.

Lately at Malta, Lieutenant Richard Rawlings Russell, of the 39th regiment.

YORKSHIRE.

The dome of the Court-House at Ennis, lately fell in with a most tremendous crash, bringing with it all the surrounding materials of the roof, the fragments of which have completely filled the Crown Court, burying the Judge's seat, Lawyers' boxes, &c. beneath its rubbish. Seven or eight tradesmen and labourers, who were employed for the two or three preceding days in repairing that part of the roof which gave way, may be said to have had a very fortunate escape, for if the accident had taken place during their hours of employment, they would have been literally buried alive.

In the dreadful gale of the 9th inst. the Leith packet, James Barr, master, from Hull to Leith, foundered at the entrance of the Humber. The master and crew took to the shrouds, where the survivors remained 33 hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather; when providentially the Berwick packet hove in sight, the master of which, perceiving them with his glass, instantly put about, and happily succeeded in rescuing the mate and four seamen from their perilous situation. The survivors relate, that the cook, worn out with fatigue, perished after hanging 14 hours. The captain, at the expiration of 24 hours became delirious and dropped; and his son, a fine boy of 14, about two hours afterwards shared the same melancholy fate. To the eternal disgrace of the inhabitants of that part of the coast, though the vessel was not more than two miles from the land, and the unhappy sufferers distinctly saw many people, on the Tuesday, busily employed in collecting the wreck which had been driven ashore; no attempt was made to relieve them. One of the Humber pilot-boats put off apparently to their relief, yet, they had the inhumanity to return without making the smallest effort to assist them. It is hoped, that the Trinity-House at Hull will inquire into this matter.

On Wednesday se'nnight, James Fenton, Esq. of Evesham-Lodge, and formerly of Rothwell, near Leeds, appeared to an indictment found against him at the late York Assizes, for a rape committed on the person of Elizabeth Bruff, an aged widow, and of an appearance by no means prepossessing. The Court, during the trial, was uncommonly crowded. After the examination of the prosecutrix had been gone through, the Judge said that her conduct had been such

such, as to render it impossible for a Jury to say that the crime had been committed; of course it could not be attended with any advantage to proceed further in the trial.

Married. Mr. Wainwright, of Pontefract, surgeon, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq. of Fairburn.

Adam Mickle, Esq. to Miss Fothergill, daughter of John Fothergill, Esq. of Aiskew, near Bedale.

At Acomb, Thomas Calvert, in his 81st year, to Ann Jibb, in her 70th year, (widow of William Jibb, late of Acomb, an old sand-crier in York) being the third time he has appeared at the Hymeneal Altar. They were attended to the church by a numerous concourse of people, and at the altar by a great many respectable families in Acomb. By the bridegroom's desire, in going to church, a band of music played "Come haste to the Wedding," and, in returning "Kiss my Lady," &c. &c. The latter part of the day was spent in foot-racing, music, and dancing.—He was sworn into the Second West York Militia, commanded by the late Colonel Thornton, the day that the house of Mr. Bowes, attorney, Bootham, was pulled down, and served 12 years: after that he served 8 years in the Richmond Militia, commanded by Sir Ralph Milbanke.

Died. At York, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Cowling, one of the Common Councilmen for Monk-Ward. Mrs. Cayley, wife of John Cayley, Esq. Aged 91, Mr. Tootell.

Aged 70, Mrs. Salvin, widow the late Wm. Salvin, Esq. of Croxdale, near Durham.

At Boynton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, rector of that parish.

At Heathfield, aged 103, Mrs. Sarah Buckle. At Halifax, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Melling, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Melling.

At Hull, aged 83, Mrs. Dorothy Matteson.

At Askam-hall, aged 84, John Carr, Esq. senior alderman of York. He served the office of mayor of that city in 1770 and 1785: he is said to have left property to the amount of 150,000l. As an architect he was well known: he built the crescent at Buxton, the mausoleum of the Marquis of Rockingham, and the church at Horbury, near Wakefield: besides designing many noble residences, among others Harwood-House.

At Girlington, aged 92, Mr. John Thompson.

Found dead on the Hull road, Mr. Cotes, surgeon, of South-Cave. He had passed through the toll-bar at Replington, between seven and eight the preceding evening in his gig; which it is conjectured he had been thrown out of, by driving against a gate-post, near which he was found dead.

WALES.

Amongst the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to establish a Medical Dispensary, for the charitable purpose of attending the sick poor at their own houses. At a meeting of the corporation and inhabitants, held lately at the Town-Hall, the measure was proposed by John Lloyd, Esq. of Kilgadan, and seconded by Charles Morgan, Esq. the Clerk of the Peace for the county. It was warmly supported by Lord Cawdor, Mr. Phillipps of Cwingwilly, Mr. Hughes of Tregib, and Dr. Davies. A committee was immediately appointed to consider of the most eligible means to carry the plan into execution. The corporation of Carmarthen intend very generously to contribute an annual sum; the Medical Gentlemen of the town have very handsomely offered their attendance and assistance gratis; and it is to be hoped the public at large will encourage, by subscription, so laudable and benevolent an undertaking, which may be the means of extending the original plan of the promoters, as no medical institution of any kind is established at present in South Wales. The corporation of Carmarthen has also resolved to enlarge the present quay, by extending it to the bridge, which will be an incalculable advantage to the trade and shipping of the town; likewise to erect a new gaol and house of correction; and that a certain portion of the corporation land be sold, and others let by auction, to meet the expences attendant on the same.

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near Roscilly, about 20 miles from Swansea: the tides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was recovered. A short distance from the spot, about 12lbs. of Spanish dollars and half dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, wrecked upon that part of the coast upwards of a century since.

Married. At Llandaff Cathedral, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart. of Gabalva, to Miss Charlotte Richards, of Llandaff Court.

Humphrey Jones, Esq. of Machynlleth, Montgomery, to Miss Thelwall, of Blaenyale, Denbigh.

At Llanfrothen Merioneth, the Rev. Thomas Ellis, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, to Miss Bulger, of Brondaned.

Died, Aged 73, Richard Willy, Esq. of Froffgain, Pembrokeshire.

Aged 88, after a very long confinement, which he sustained with great resignation, the Rev. Benjamin Twyning, of Brin, Pembrokeshire; a very respectable clergyman, universally lamented by all his acquaintance, and whose loss will be severely felt by many to whom his benevolence was largely, though silently, extended.

At Caermarthen, aged 73, Mr. Charles Lewis.

At Crynfryn-house, Aberystwith, David Lewis, Esq. formerly a surgeon in London.

At Gorswddy, in the parish of Llanelly, aged 80, Mrs. Lucy Thomas. She has left upwards of 100 children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

At Pembroke, after a short illness, Mr. John Clarke, land and tythe agent, F. R. S. Edinburgh. He possessed strong natural abilities and great depth of knowledge, and his ideas were distinguished by an originality which strikingly animated his conversation. In early life he indulged a taste for composition, and about twenty-five years ago published a small volume, entitled, *The Works of the Caledonian Bards*, being translations in prose and verse from the Gaelic. This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clarke was appointed by the Board of Agriculture on its first institution, to survey the district comprehending the shires of Hereford, Radnor, and Brecon, and under its auspices he published the reports for those counties—a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He has since published *An Enquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold property*, containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to Landholders and Agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That division of the principality, wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress towards its present state of improvement; he planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church as well as landed property, has been increased in a high degree. The goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the sincerity of his friendship, rivetted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will secure to his memory their respect and admiration; whilst the eminence of his professional talents, and the irreproachable integrity which marked his whole conduct, will render the loss of his services a subject of regret to the community at large.

At Pembroke, Benjamin Webb, Esq. Comptroller of the port of Milford.

At the Angel Inn, Abergavenny, Edward Kendall, Esq. of Langattock, Crickhowell, principal proprietor of Beaufort iron-works. He went to Abergavenny in company with Mrs. Kendall, on a morning visit, and being absent from the inn longer than was expected, search was made after him, when he was found dead in the privy. He was very much esteemed in his own neighbourhood, and his death is deservedly regretted by those who shared his acquaintance. He lately served the office of Sheriff for the county of Brecknock.

At

At Merthyr, Thomas Guest, Esq. one of the iron-masters at the Dowlas works. His life was spent in the active pursuits of useful benevolence; and by his death society has been deprived of one of its most valuable members, the wealthy have lost an intelligent companion, and the poor a friend and benefactor.

SCOTLAND.

The Surgeons of the Vaccine Institution at Edinburgh, have laid before the Managers, the following statement of the gradual increase of Vaccination at that establishment.—There were inoculated:

From	Feb.	1801	to	Feb. 1802,	506
	Ditto	1802	to	Ditto 1803,	698
	Ditto	1803	to	Ditto 1804,	1090
	Ditto	1804	to	Ditto 1805,	1449
	Ditto	1805	to	Ditto 1806,	1654
	Ditto	1806	to	Ditto 1807,	1763.
				Total	7140

Of those inoculated during the latter years, many were the children of parents, who had others also inoculated at that institution, two, three, four and five years before. These parents informed them that their children had been often exposed to the contagion of the natural small pox, since being vaccinated, without being infected, or suffering the smallest inconvenience, especially about 12 months ago, when that disease was very frequent in many parts of Edinburgh; and they further informed them, that these children had never had any obstinate eruptions, nor any other complaint, which could be attributed to the cow-pox.

The Surgeons in their report further call the attention of the Managers, and of the Public, to the discoveries made at that institution, in the mode of conducting the modulation of cow-pox, more particularly in the mode of propagating the cow-pox, by using the crust of the vesicle after it falls from the arm; and in the mode of ascertaining a constitutional affection by a double inoculation, both of which are detailed at length by Mr. Bryce, in his observations on the cow-pox, published in 1802. By using the crust, the cow-pox has frequently been received at that institution, when the fluid virus had been lost, from the non-attendance of the children at the proper period for taking it; and it appears, from a report by Mr. Shoolbred, of Calcutta, that by this mode of using the crust, the cow-pox had also been received at the different out-stations in the province of Bengal; at Prince of Wales's Island, and at Fort Marlborough, when the virus had been lost, and every mode of transmitting it from Calcutta had proved ineffectual.

Concerning the test of a constitutional affection, they observe that their daily experience convinced them of its great practical utility, and rendered them anxious to recommend its general adoption, in conducting the Vaccine Inoculation.

THURSO, March 3.—An express arrived here this morning from the Lieutenantcy of Kirkwall, and signed by the Magistrates, requesting that volunteers might be sent to the Island of Sandy, where a Dutch 44 gun ship is wrecked, with 420 men on board, 31 of whom died before they could be landed. This happened on Thursday last, which proved one of the worst days that has been experienced in this part during these twelve years; the wind blew tremendously, and the snow fell so thick, as to darken the air. During the storm, many sheep, cattle, and horses were lost in the extremely heavy drifts of snow. The Dutchmen, not being able to weather the gale, were driven on shore in the morning; and it was six o'clock in the evening before the persons on board were landed; the inhabitants of the island dispersed them into small parties, when they took shelter among the houses, at a distance on the island, which is about fifteen miles long. The inhabitants, fearful of an attack, secured a hundred stand of arms in a store-house, and secreted a quantity in the sand. The Dutchmen did not seem disposed to surrender without resistance, for they were threatening to seize the arms in the store-house when the express came away. If they succeeded, we do not hear that they are in possession of ammunition.

There

There were three ships in company before the storm; the two other frigates were seen off the island on Sunday. They are the same mentioned in the London papers a short time ago, as lying with springs on their cables in a Dutch port, and had 200 troops on board of each ship. Our Lieutenancy have resolved that 300 men shall be sent against the Dutchmen, who, it is hoped, for their own sakes, will not prove refractory. Six smacks are already arrived to convey our troops to their destination. Colonel Sinclair, of Forse, and Colonel Williams, are to command the expedition.

Married. At Edinburgh, Roger Ayltown, Esq. W. S. to Miss Joan Keir, daughter of the late James Keir, Esq. of Kenmonth. Patrick Sanderson, Esq. to Miss Helen Christie, daughter of the late Archibald Christie, Esq. of Katho. George Gordon of Hallhead, Esq. to Miss Napier, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchiston hall. Mr. John Murray, bookseller in London, to Miss Ann Elliot, only daughter of the late Charles Elliot, bookseller in Edinburgh. At Glasgow, Mr. William Brown, insurance broker, to Miss Martha Boyle, eldest daughter of the late George Boyle, Esq. Basil Ronald, Esq. to Miss Margaret Warnock. At Paris-house, Arthur Barclay, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Jean Kay, youngest daughter of Hugh Kay, Esq. of Paris. At Powder-hall, John Craig, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Maclaggan, daughter of the late Dr. Maclaggan, of Haddington. At Castle-douglas, Mr. Samuel M'Cooskery, taylor, aged 90, to Mrs. Margaret Coulthard, aged 86, being the fourth time she has been led to the hymeneal altar.

Died. At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mrs. Ann M'Donald, daughter of the late William M'Donald, Esq. of Tutor, Sky. Mrs. Adair, wife of Thomas Adair, of Greenock, Esq. W. S. The Countess Dowager of Dalhousie. Sir William Ramsay of Bamff, Bart. William Dunbar, Esq. W. S. William Bethune, Esq. of Blebo. Lady Nasmyth of Passo. Thomas Shedden, eldest son of John Shedden, Esq, of Muirstown, Ayrshire. At Lasswade, William Simpson, Esq. This gentleman served as an officer of artillery under Lord Cornwallis during the American war; soon after his return to his native country, he married the daughter of an eminent paper manufacturer, which turned his attention to that business, in which he became extensively concerned. He was the first who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of bleaching by means of the muriatic acid, and he generously communicated the result of his long and expensive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a present of a handsome piece of plate. In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who sincerely regret his loss. At Dysart, aged 90, the Rev. Peter Muirhead, senior clergyman of that parish, of which he had been minister 74 years. At Keppoch, in Arisaig, Mrs. Margaret Chisholm. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Skinner, wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen. The Rev. Alexander Alcock, of St. Paul's church. At Somerdale, Christopher Armstrong, Esq. justly and sincerely regretted as a gentleman, whose active benevolence, and social manners, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances; and whose integrity, industry, and enterprising commercial spirit, rendered him a useful and valuable member of society. At St. Andrews, Mrs. Wilson, widow of Dr. Wilson, late professor of church history in that University. At Auchray, Daniel Stewart, Esq. late of Houghton-court Jamaica. At Bagend, Mrs. Thomson, wife of James Thomson, Esq. Earnslaw. At Dumfries, aged 93, Mrs. Dodd, widow of the late Baillie William Dodd. At Bruntisland, Captain David Boog, R. N. At Durris, Mrs. Strachan, wife of the Rev. William Strachan, minister of that parish.

Died. At Inver, near Dunkeld, in the 80th year of his age, Neil Gow, the celebrated performer on the Violin. He was originally a Weaver by trade, but being fond of music, and having, for his amusement, taught himself to play on the Violin, he abandoned the shuttle for the bow, and became a fiddler by profession. His chief excellence consisted in his performance of Scottish Airs, which he executed with a tone and expression certainly never surpassed; and the natives of Inver, and the adjacent country, will long remember with peculiar pleasure the spirit which pervaded his reels and strathspeys; and which gave new life and animation to the sportive dance.

At

At Elgin, in his 71st year, much regretted, Provost Alexander Brander. *At Kintore*, Mrs. Eliz. Farquhar; and, on the next day, her husband, Mr. Alexander Farquhar, for many years senior Bailie of that burgh. They were both about 82 years of age, and had been married upwards of 50 years. They had often expressed a wish that the one might not survive the other, and they were buried together on the same day in one grave. *At Newlands*, aged 84, Mrs. Russel, widow of the late Francis R. Esq. of Peebles. *At Dunipace*, David Spottiswood, Esq. W. S. *At Douglas-park*, Gilbert Douglas, Esq.

IRELAND.

The annual Ploughing Match, for the Cup given by the Farming Society of Ireland, was held on Friday, March 6, at Corballis, the seat of Sir H. Wilkinson. His Grace the Duke of Bedford honoured this meeting with his presence, and, by the interest which he appeared to take, naturally excited the warmest emulation of the different competitors for the cup. After the conclusion of the match, and previous to the decision of the judges of the field upon the merits of the various antagonists, his Grace, the Earls of Longford, Meath, Charlemont, &c. &c. with a number of distinguished Gentry present, partook of a cold collation at the house of Sir Henry Wilkinson, who liberally afforded a field in his demesne upon this interesting occasion. There were nine competitors. The cup was adjudged to George Grierson, Esq. who gained the last, and has acquired additional agricultural fame in receiving it this year. The Prize Show of fat Cattle was a fine one. The finest cow exhibited was one fed by Mr. G. Grierson, though she was disqualified for the prize in her class.

An establishment, similar to the Royal Institution, for the application of science to the common purposes of life, is about to be formed at Cork, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The old Custom House, the business of which will soon be transferred to the new one, now building, will be given by order of his Grace, to the purposes of the institution.

Married. At Dublin, John Kinsela, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Bourne, eldest daughter of the late John Bourne, Esq. of Dunkerrin, King's county. Percival Swan, Esq. to Miss Penelope Waddy, second daughter of the late Richard Waddy, Esq. of Merrion-square. Francis Metcalfe, Esq. of Robert-street, to Miss Sutherland, of Queen-street. Edward Lawder, Esq. of Cloverhill, Leitrim, to Miss Crofton. In the Quaker Meeting-house, Meath, Samuel Williams, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Eliza Clibborn. John Tagart, Esq. of Loughreat, to Miss Sabina Kelly, daughter of the late Redmond Kelly, Esq. of Bonla. At Clough, Henry J. Brownrigg, Esq. of Raheen, Wexford, to Miss M. Letitia Bond, daughter of the Dean of Ross. T. C. Irvin, Esq. of Castle-lodge, Sligo, to Miss Tatlow, eldest daughter of John Tatlow, Esq. of Crover, Cavan. Richard Odleen, Esq. of Tallyho, Queens county, to Miss Brerehon, of Stradbally. At Forrest, Brigade Major Lindsay, son of Henry Bethune, Esq. of Kilconquhar, to Miss Forster, only daughter of Forster Hill Forster, Esq. of Forrest, Dublin.

Died. At Dublin, aged 70, the Countess Dowager of Wicklow. This venerable lady was Miss Alice Forward, sole heiress of William Forward, Esq. of Castle Forward, in the county of Donegal, Ireland; and was married, in 1755, to Ralph Howard, Esq. then representative in Parliament for the county of Wicklow. In 1778 he was created Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, in the county of Carlow, and in 1785 was raised to the dignity of Viscount Wicklow. His Lordship died in December 1798, when the Viscountess was raised to the dignity of Countess, in her own right, with remainder to her eldest son the Viscount, now Earl of Wicklow, who is unmarried. Her Ladyship had a numerous family. Lord Carbery; he is succeeded by Sir John Evans Freke, now Lord Carbery. Mrs. Minchin, wife of Faulkiner Minchin. James Metcalfe, Esq. one of the Aldermen of Drogheda. A miserable old man, in an obscure lane in the Liberty, Dublin, who, for a great number of years, had been the victim of disease and the most deplorable poverty. On taking off an old wig; which he constantly wore under his nightcap during his illness, some papers were found sewed up in the caul, which, on inspection, proved to be bank notes, to the amount of 975l. and in various parts of his tattered apparel 71 guineas and

and a half were sewed up. It was a fortunate circumstance that his only son, a private in the marines, arrived from Plymouth but four hours before his death to visit him, and into whose hands the property fell. At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Peter M'Mahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, aged 97, more than half of which time he was in that see; he possessed perfect health during that long period, until a few weeks previous to his dissolution, and he resigned his breath to enjoy in a better world the reward of a life spent in the unceasing practice of piety towards his maker, and charity and benevolence towards mankind; leaving behind him that good name which will not perish even in this world. He was brother to John Marquis D'Eguilly, and to Sir Maurice M'Mahon, Knight of Malta, both of whom have lost princely properties through their unshaken loyalty to the unfortunate Louis 16th. At London, aged 39, Thomas Ralph Viscount Hawarden of Dundrum, Tipperary. At Newmarket, Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the R. H. John Philpot, Master of the Rolls. The Rev. Thomas Forbes, parish priest of Ballindoone, which situation he filled upwards of 30 years. At Portarlington, aged 85, Mrs. A. Caustrin.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th Feb. to 20th March 1807. The Solicitors' Names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

Lyon Aaron, Gosport, slopseller, March 10, 21, and April 18, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.)

John Beake, Rye, Sussex, innkeeper, March 19, 20, and April 25, at eleven, at the George Inn, Rye. (Waterman, Tenterden; and Follett, Paper-buildings, Temple.)

James Biddle, Chichester, ironmonger, March 20, 21, and April 14, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-Inn.)

Henry Binden, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, bacon factor, March 6, at the Swan Inn, Thornbury, 16, and April 11, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, at eleven. (James, Gray's-inn square; Ralph, Thornbury and Tanner, Bristol.)

John Bingley, Upper John-street, Pancras, mason, March 3, 10, and April 7, at Guildhall. (Good, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.)

Samuel Blower, of Ellingham, Norfolk, miller, April 23, at four, 24, at ten, and 28, at eleven, at the Tuns Inn, Bungay, Suffolk. (Cufaude, Halesworth and Bungay.)

John Bogg, Hemingby, Lincoln, jobber, March 23, 24, and April 11, at eleven, at the Saracen's Head, Lincoln. (Toplis, Mansfield, and Alexander, Bedford-row.)

Thomas Brayshaw, York, grocer, March 19, 20, and April 11, at eleven, at the York Tavern, York. (Brook, York; and Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.)

George Bromley, Chandler-street, Hanover-square, grocer, March 7, 14, at one, and April 11, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Claughton, Love-lane, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship-rigger, March 7, 17, and April 11, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Jones, Pump-court, Temple.)

John Coles, Banbury, Oxfordshire, mealman, March 27, 28, and April 25, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Banbury. (Bignell, Banbury.)

William Cox, of Leicester, cotton-spinner, March 19, at eleven, 20, at six, and April 21, at eleven, at the Blue Bell Inn, Leicester. (Lawton, Leicester and Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Ralph Culshaw, Wrightington, Lancashire, coal-merchant, March 16, 17, and April 14, at the Bear's Paw, Wigan. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

Thomas Dally, Chichester, linen-draper, March 13, 14, and April 11, at eleven, at the Dolphin Inn, Chichester. (Price, Chichester; and Few, New North-street.)

John Daniels, Liverpool, slopseller, April 3, 4, and 25, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Davies, Liverpool; or Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

John Dennett, of Northumberland-street, Strand, wine-merchant, March 28, 31, and April 28, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Ann Devenish and Henry Newport, of Villiers-street, Strand, upholsterers, March 21, at one April 4, at ten, and 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Bleasedale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn.)

John Easterbrooke, of the city of Exeter, hatter, March 23, 31, and April 18, at eleven, at the Office of Messrs. Short and Barnes, Exeter. (Short and Barnes, Exeter.)

William Edge, Salford, Lancashire, brewer, March 16, 30, and April 11, at three, at the George and Dragon Inn, at Manchester. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Thomas Emmett, Bell's Gardens, Peckham, Surrey, cow-keeper, March 28, April 11, and 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Cross, King-street, Southwark.)

Christian Augustus Escilke, of Sherborn-lane, merchant, March 14, 24, and April 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Robinson, Charterhouse-square.)

George Evans, West-Houghton, Lancashire, coal-merchant, April 6, at five, 7, and 18, at eleven, at the Bay Horse, in West-Houghton. (Windle, London; and Gaskell, Wigan.)

Thomas Gillam and William Weaver, of St. Michael Bedwardine, Worcestershire, drapers, March

March 25, 26, and April 21, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Worcester. (Gillam, Worcester; and Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's-inn.)

George Gregory, of Compton-street, Soho, cheesemonger, March 7, 14, and April 11, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Steventon, Chequer-court, Charing-cross.)

Joseph Hancock, of Sheffield, merchant, March 24, 25, and April 28, at eleven, at the Old King's Head, Sheffield. (Chamb.., Temple-lane, London; and Watson, Sheffield.)

John Harkness, Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, March 14, 21, and April 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Hartney, of Ironmonger-lane, merchant, March 7, 14, and April 14, at Guildhall. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

William Heath, Rugely, Staffordshire, shopkeeper, March 20, at four, 21, at ten, and April 18, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stafford. (Hickin and Landor, Rugely; Allen, Exley; and Stocker, Furnival's-inn.)

William Hepworth, Manchester, cotton-merchant, April 1, 2, and 18, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Wharton, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Hugh Haslam, Bolton, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, March 31, April 1, and 14, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. (Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

John Hill, Rotherhithe, Surrey, merchant, March 3, 14, and April 11, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Rivington, Fenchurch-street-buildings, Fenchurch-street.)

Samuel Hollowell and Charles Hollowell, of Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheshire, joiners, March 31, and April 9, 21, at three, at the Red Lion Inn, Heaton Norris, Lancashire. (Lingard and Dale, Stockport.)

Luke Horner, of Lancaster, common brewer, April 3, at five, and 4, 21, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster. (Webster, Lancaster; and Bleasedale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.)

William Horrocks and John Horrocks, Stockport, Cheshire, muslin manufacturers, April 2, 3, and 14, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. (Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

James Hyde and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, March, 30, 31, and April 18, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Willis, Wanford-court, London; and Barrett, Manchester.)

William Engledew, Leeds, starch-maker, March 17, at three, 18, and April 11, at eleven, at the Star and Garter, Leeds. (Lee, Leeds; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas Jones, of Birmingham, coal-merchant, March 24, 25, and April 28, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Warwick. (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street; and Brearley, Birmingham.)

Reuben Ellis Joynour, Bristol, merchant, March 20, 21, and April 25, at ten, at the Beaufort Arms, Chepstow. (Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple; or Stokes, Chepstow.)

William Catlin Johnson and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, March 3, 10, April 7, at Guildhall. (Evans, Kennington-Cross.)

John Kelly, of Manchester, manufacturer, March 30, 31, and April 28, at ten, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Charles Kilby, Watford, Hertfordshire, dealer, March 17, 28, and April 25, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Greenwell, Beaumont-street, Cavendish-square.)

William Lance, Abington, woolstapler, Feb. 26, March 17, and April 7, at the Lamb Inn, Abington. (Blagrave and Walter, Symond's-inn, London.)

Samuel Leonard, late of St. George, Gloucestershire, victualler, March 17, 18, and April 18, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn; Jacobs, Bristol.)

William Leonard, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, tailor, March 18, 28, and April 18, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.)

John Linley, of Sheffield, grocer, March 25, 26, and April 28, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. (Bigg, Hatton-garden; and Rodgers, Sheffield.)

Henry Marsden, Eccleston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, April 8, 9, and 25, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Griffith, Liverpool.)

David Morgan, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, April 1, 2, and 28, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff. (Williams, Cardiff; and James, Gray's-inn-square.)

John Pickering, Frodsham, Chester, corn merchant, April 8, 9, and 25, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Griffith, Liverpool.)

John Pritty, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, March 24, at three, 25, and April 18, at ten, at the White Lion, Hadleigh. (Leake and Offord, Hadleigh; and Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Samuel Procter, of Leeds, oilman, March 25, at six, 26, at ten, at the Bay Horse Inn, Knaresborough, and April 21, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. (Lodington and Hall, Secondaries-Office, Temple; and Fairbank, Knaresborough.)

Philip Pullen, of Hanley, Staffordshire, bookseller, April 11, 13, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Stone, Staffordshire, and 28, at eleven, at the Hotel, Stafford. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter-lane; and Astbury and Dent, Stone.)

John Purbrick, Fairford, Gloucestershire, dealer, March 9, at five, 10, and April 11, at the Ram Inn, Cirencester. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's-inn; and Pitt, Cirencester.)

Benjamin Read, Bridgewater, tailor, March 24, April 13, and 14, at the Angel Inn, Bridgewater. (Blake, Cook's-court, Carey-street.)

John Godfrey Henry Riesenbeck, of Sherborn-lane, merchant, March 14, 24, and April 21, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Robinson, Charterhouse-square.)

Richard Rotton, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, cotton manufacturer, April 3, 4, 21, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Edge, Manchester.)

Henry St. John, Pennycross, Devonshire, dealer, April 3, 4, and 25, at eleven, at the Fountain Tavern, Plymouth Dock. (Bone, Rodd, and Davie, Plymouth Dock.)

Henry Scott, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, March 16, at two, 17, and April 11, at eleven, at the George, Hinckley. (Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn; and Thornley, Hinckley.)

Richard Smith, Ashborne, Derbyshire, stationer, March 16, 17, at seven, at the King's Arms Tavern,

Tavern, Derby, and April 11, at nine, at Kedleston Inn, Derbyshire. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn; and Brittlebank, Ashborne.)

John Standerwick, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, pike manufacturer, April 6, 7, and 21, at eleven, at the Mermaid Inn, Yeovil, Somersetshire. (Batten, Yeovil.)

Thomas Steynor, Walsall, Staffordshire, baker, April 1, at five, 2, and 18, at eleven, at the Littleton Arms Inn, Penkridge, Staffordshire. (Frederick Turner, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn-lane; and Heiley, Walsall.)

Francis Tadman, Beverley, Yorkshire, scrivener, March 14, 21, and April 18, at eleven, at the Tyger Inn, Beverley, Yorkshire. (Bentley, Beverley; Willis, Warnford-court.)

Thomas Taylor, of Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, bread-baker, March 31, April 1, and 28, at eleven, at the George Inn, Sunderland. (Harrison, Sunderland; and Blakiston, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.)

Henry Michael Tijou, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, vintner, March 3, 14, and April 17, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin-friars.)

William Traynor, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, tailor, March 7, 17, and April 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

James Turner, Tooley-street, warehouseman, March 7, April 4, and 14, at Guildhall. (Brooks, Millman-street, Bedford-row.)

George Vaughan, sen. and Richard Mackilwain, of Snatchwood, Monmouthshire, coal-merchants, March 20, 21, and April 18, at ten, at the Beaufort Arms, Chepstow. (Stokes, Chepstow.)

John Vose, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 1, 2, and 18, at eleven, at the George Inn, Preston. (Startisant, Preston.)

Jeremiah Wase, Chipping Ongar, Essex, maltster, March 28, and April 4, at twelve, 25, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Henley, Ongar; Harvey, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas Watkins, of Broad-street, Carnaby-market, auctioneer, March 17, 24, and April 21, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Kernet, Thavies-inn.)

John Wilson, Warwick-court, Holborn, coal-merchant, March 24, 31, and April 25, at ten, at Guildhall. (Goode, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.)

William Woods, Liverpool, stone mason, April 1, 2, and 7, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.)

J. Worrall, Manchester, silk dresser, March 16, 17, April 7, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

William Young, Manchester, victualler, March 16, April 3, and 18, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

March 28. James Adams, Stow Market, Suffolk, upholsterer and cabinet-maker. March 31. Thomas Agate, East-Cheap, cheesemonger.

May 7. George Baillie and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants. April 13. A. Batie, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. April 14. Thomas Bawden, of Redruth, Cornwall, draper. April 6. Wm. and J. Beatson, St. Mary-at-Hill, merchants. April 5. George Beddoes, of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, tanner. April 14. Charles Bidwell, Brick-lane, Middlesex, victualler. March 21. J. Bishop and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholders. April 6. J. B. Bolingbroke and M. A. Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen-drapers. April 18. John Bowman, of Water-lane, Tower-street, brandy-merchant. March 23. James Brewis, Southwick, Durham, ship-builder. May 19. George Bridgman, Dartmouth, Devonshire, money-scrivener. April 25. Charles Bristow, of Newgate-street, linen-draper.

April 6. Thomas Cave, Rawleigh-place, Devonshire. May 12. Robert Chandler, of Shoreditch, cheesemonger. April 2. John Chorley, Liverpool, merchant. April 6. Francis Colombine, David Colombine, David Colombine the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, of Norwich, merchants. April 1. —— Cottingham, Liverpool, merchant.

April 3. G. Danson and A. Z. D. Cuvelie, of Lancaster, brokers. April 2. T. Day, of Grove-Hill, Beverley, ship carpenter. April 3. R. Derbishire, of Liverpool, grocer. March 31. Stephen Dexter, Belpar, Derbyshire, linen draper. March 24. T. A. Dolling, Stonehouse, Devonshire, shopkeeper. March 21. William Downall, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer.

April 14. Walter Ewer, Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury, merchant.

April 4. E. Farrar, of Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier. April 11. Michael Favell, of High-street, Borough of Southwark, linen-draper. March 31. T. Fawcett, of the Old Change, London, merchant. March 28. J. P. Fearon, Upper Grafton-street, dealer. April 28. Henry Fisher, Grazechurch-street, grocer. March 24. J. Francis and J. J. Francis, Rochester, plumbers. March 26. Richard Plumer Fuller, Guilford, Surrey, ironmonger.

April 9. Giles Gimber, of Sandwich, Kent, linen-draper. April 7. W. Gonard, of North Walsham, Norfolk, currier. April 11. R. Gwillim, of Worship-street, Finsbury, dealer.

April 11. J. D. Hawkins, of Craven-house, Kent, cabinet-maker. March 28. J. Hawkins, Ash, Suffolk, miller. March 31. John Hawthorne the younger, Winksworth, Derbyshire, linen-draper. March 28. L. Hayden, Cheltenham, linen-draper. April 14. J. Hill, Deptford, victualler. March 21. Thomas Hird, South-street, Berkley-square, tailor. March 31. Thomas Hudson, New Bond-street, Tavern-keeper. March 31. Thomas Hunton and Wm. Hunton, Thorntonle-Moor, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers.

April 3. H. Ibbetson, Pocklington, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant.

April 4. John Jenkins, Great Warner-street, Coldbath-fields, linen-draper. April 10. T. Johnson, of Kidderminster, grocer. April 3. W. Irving, of Liverpool, liquor merchant. April 14. G. Isaacs and M. Isaacs, of Bevis Marks, London, merchants.

April 17. William Keene, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier. April 7. Ann Kenney, Bristol, milliner. March 31. Thomas Prescot King, West Cowes, Hants, linen-draper. March 29. Robert Kirkman, of Liverpool, merchant.

May 1. T. Levington, of St. Catherine's, near the Tower, slop-seller. April 14. Moses Levy, Minories,

Minories, merchant. April 30. B. Lloyd, Liverpool, merchant. March 17. W. Lloyd, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper.

March 31. J. G. Nicholls, Moulsey, merchant.

April 14. T. Obey, Upper Cleveland-street, bricklayer.

March 31. W. Packer, of Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, tailor. March 28. John Lewis Pasteur, Stoney-Stratford, grocer. April 6. J. Paterson, Yarmouth, shopkeeper. March 24. Joseph Payne, Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet-maker and upholsterer. March 31. B. Phillips and W. Bacon, Ewer-street, levigators. April 16. J. Pollard and J. Thompson, of Preston, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers. March 28. Edward Purdie, of St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, working jeweller. March 26. Robert Pyke, of Liverpool, bread-baker.

March 31. Thomas Richardson and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants. May 5. M. Robinson and J. Ibbetson, of Drury-lane, grocers. March 31. Edmund Rodd, London-street, merchant. April 18. James Royle, Manchester, saddler. March 26. B. Royston, Lindley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

May 2. L. Severn, Coleman-street, trunk-maker. April 11. Thomas Sherratt, Birmingham, carrier. March 31. I. Smedley, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier. April 14. H. Storey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.

April 14. John Thomas, St. James's-place, Westminster, tailor. March 31. Nathaniel Trewhitt, Appleton-upon-Wisk, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer.

April 4. W. Vaughan, Pall-Mall, and A. Gerard, Gloucester-street, tailors.

April 7. Thomas Waightman, Newgate-street, mercer. April 14. J. Walford, Pall Mall, haberdasher. April 30. J. Wild, Royston, Lancashire, dealer. March 31. Samuel Wilkinson and Joseph Burrough, High Wycomb, bankers. April 2. R. Williamson, Roskill, Yorkshire, farmer. March 23. J. Winn, Sherburn, Yorkshire, fishmonger. April 3. Serjeant Witton, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, dealer. April 23. J. Wyatt, of Cheadle, Cheshire, W. P. Francis, of Litchfield, Staffordshire, and J. Chadwick, of Stow, Staffordshire, calico-printers.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 6. Bell, M'Callum, and Co., ironmongers in Glasgow, and John Chalmers, partner of said company, as an individual.

March 11. William Brown, farmer in Malcolmstone, in the parish of Dalrymple, Ayrshire.

March 5. James Gibb, manufacturer in Gorbals, of Glasgow.

Feb. 20. David Henderson, confectioner, Montrose.

Feb. 20. James Hervie, drover and cattle-dealer at Bridgefield, near Old Aberdeen.

March 11. George Lawson, of Knockbornock.

March 3. William Lambie and Co. machine-makers in Paisley.

March 10. Mayne and Christison, merchants in Edinburgh.

March 6. Hugh M'Whinnie, merchant in Irvine.

March 12. William Proudfoot, glover in Glasgow.

March 4. James Reid, cattle-dealer at Druid of Faseully, Perthshire.

Feb. 18. Joseph Simson and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow, and Joseph Simson, merchant there.

March 5. Alexander Wardrobe, ironmonger in Glasgow.

IRISH BANKRUPTCIES.

Joseph Collins, of Pill-lane, Dublin, silk-manufacturer, to surrender, 21st and 23d March and 21st April.

William Coogan, of Francis-street, Dublin, woollen-draper, to surrender, 7th and 9th March and 7th April.

Martin Fleming, of the city of Waterford, dealer, to surrender, 26th and 30th March and 28th April.

John Gahan, of Patrick's close, in the county of Dublin, timber-merchant, to surrender, 23d 24th April and 24th March.

Humphry Gray, of the town of Galway, brewer, to surrender, 4th and 5th March and 4th April.

John Killikelly, of Capel-street, Dublin, dealer and chapman, to surrender, 7th and 9th March and 7th April.

James Macklin, of the city of Dublin, ship-chandler, dealer and chapman, to surrender, 18th and 19th March and 18th April.

William Martindell, of Hardwick-street, in the county of Dublin, shoemaker, to surrender, 19th March and 7th April.

Samuel M'Main, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, woollen-draper, to surrender, 18th and 19th March and 18th April.

Edward Meagher, and John Meagher, jun. of the town of Nenagh-Tipperary, shopkeepers, to surrender, 2d and 3d March and 3d April.

Walter Plunket, of the city of Dublin, merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender, 13th and 14th March and 14th April.

Dillon Rush, of the city of Dublin, shopkeeper, to surrender, 9th and 10th March and 9th April.

Bartholomew Short, of Francis-street, Dublin, woollen-draper, to surrender, 10th and 11th March and 11th April.

Joseph Watson, of Abbey-street, in the city of Dublin, soap-boiler and chandler, to surrender, 14th and 16th March and 14th April.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.—A poor man named Narocki lately presented a petition to Bonaparte, at Warsaw, in which he states that he was born at Witki, near Wilna, is the son of Joseph and Anne Narocki. He is of a noble family, and in his youth bore arms. He was one of the confederation of Bar; was taken by the Russians, and sent to Kasan. Having lost the small fortune he possessed, he took to agriculture, and was employed as farmer to a curate. He married, for the first time, at the age of 70 years, and had four children by that marriage. At 86 he married a second wife, and had by her six children, who are all dead: there remains to him only the last son of his first wife. The king of Prussia, in consideration of his great age, had granted him a pension of 24 Polish florins per month. He is subject to no infirmity, enjoys still a good memory, and speaks Latin with extreme facility. The petition was entirely written with his own hand. Bonaparte ordered him a pension of 50 Napoleons, and a twelvemonth's allowance in advance.

Died lately at Colchester in Connecticut, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Kilburn. Till in his 50th year he had exhibited a most intelligent mind, when he by degrees became insane, so that his family, for their own security, were obliged to chain him. In this situation he fancied it was intended to poison him; in consequence of which he refused all food, &c. tobacco and water excepted, for 62 days. At last, at the persuasion of his attendants, he voraciously swallowed a table spoonful of milk; after which he refused all further sustenance, and survived only two days.

At Paris, aged 82, Count de Caraman, formerly Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, minister of war to Lous XVI. and principal proprietor of the Canal of Languedoc.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

THE intelligence received during the course of this month from the contending armies has been copious and highly interesting. It appears, that after the affair at Mohringen, in which, as usual, the victory was claimed by each party, the position of the grand armies was changed from the parallel of Warsaw to the frontiers of East Prussia. The Russians seem to have been advancing in that quarter towards the lower Vistula, when Napoleon thought it necessary to put himself at the head of his army for the purpose of driving them back. On Feb. 4th, he came up with them at Altenstein, and gave them a considerable check. They retreated eastward, and were followed by the French in a continued series of skirmishes, till on the 7th a general engagement was brought on near Prussian Eylau, in which the Russians were commanded by General Bennigsen, and the French by Napoleon in person, assisted by Marshals Augereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres. The event remained undecided on that day; and on the morning of the 8th the action was renewed, and was maintained with extraordinary vigour and pertinacity till evening. It terminated, according to General Bennigsen's account, in the complete repulse of the French in every quarter. On the other hand, the French in their bulletins represent themselves as victorious. It is certain that the carnage was very great on both sides; and the acknowledged loss of the French in officers and men is more considerable than in any prior action with the Russians. The result shews that mutual exhaustion which denotes a drawn battle and great reciprocal loss. The Russians have retired behind the Pregel. The French, who remained at Prussian Eylau till the 17th, instead of pushing on to Konigsberg, began their march on return to the banks of the Vistula; and Napoleon, in his proclamation to his army, is content with speaking in confident terms of chastising the enemy should he dare to disturb their cantonments.

Jerome Bonaparte continues to make progress in Silesia. Schweidnitz capitulated on Feb. 7th.

The siege of Stralsund has as yet been carried on with little vigour by Marshal Mortier.

On

On Feb. 16th a sharp action took place on the banks of the Narew, between a division of the French army under General Savary, and a Russian corps commanded by General Von Essen, said to have been on its march to join General Bennigsen, in which the French claim the victory. Its result, however, seems to have been of no great consequence.

It appears from an address to the Helvetic nation, that the Swiss shew great unwillingness to raise the levies required from them for the French army.

The Jews at Paris, assembled in grand Sanhedrim on Feb. 9th, received a plan of organization of their worship from the committee of the Consulta, in which the duties of the rabbis are particularly laid down. It is observable, that their exertions are directed to be especially employed in enforcing the duty of taking arms in defence of their country; and the 4th article of instructions runs thus: "To impress the military service upon the Jews as a sacred duty, and to explain to them, that as long as they devote themselves to this service, the law will give them a dispensation from such usages and customs as are incompatible with it." Thus, under the rule of Napoleon, every thing is compelled to give way to the military system!

The Porte has issued a proclamation, forbidding the passage of ships of all nations through the canal of Constantinople during the war with Russia.

The last advices from the seat of war mention, that the Russians again advanced, and appeared on the left bank of the Passarge, upon which river, at Peterswalde and Braunsberg, some sharp actions took place on Feb. 25th and 26th, which, according to the French accounts, terminated in their repulse with loss. The French head-quarters continued at Osterode to March 7th. They are said to labour under great want of provisions.

From the frontiers of Turkey it is affirmed, that the Russian advanced guard, in attempting to pass the Danube, has been defeated by the Turks. The celebrated Passwan Oglou, so long a rebel, and latterly a trusted subject, of the Turkish empire, is dead.

Intelligence has arrived at Vienna and Berlin, that the Porte has declared war against Great Britain. This determination is said to have been taken in consequence of a threat from Admiral Louis to bombard Constantinople, unless the Porte would consent to an immediate renewal of the treaties with Russia and England. The English Minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, with much difficulty, made his escape with his effects on board the Endymion frigate.

The latest accounts from the frontiers of Poland concur in representing the French as upon the eve of retreating into Germany. All persons belonging to the foreign embassies at Warsaw have been requested to repair to Berlin, which will be the imperial head quarters. The Russians have persisted in their efforts to gain possession of Braunsberg, which unfortunate town has been burnt in the conflict.

The projects of Col. Burr have continued to excite alarm in the United States of America; and on January 22d a long message from the President on the subject was communicated to Congress. It states, that, according to the information sent by Gen. Wilkinson, Burr appeared to have two distinct objects; one, the separation of the States west of the Allegany mountains from the union; the other, an attack upon Mexico, preceded by the seizure and plunder of New Orleans. His means for the execution of these daring projects seem, however, to have been very inadequate, and the measures taken to defeat them can scarcely fail of effect. Three of his principal emissaries have been apprehended, and two of them have been sent for confinement and trial to the Atlantic States.

The Black government in Hayti (St. Domingo) has undergone another revolution on Feb. 11th, in which much blood was shed, and Christophe, the new sovereign, lost his life.

Of public occurrences at home, that which has most engaged general attention has been the trial of Sir Home Popham by a court martial, which commenced on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth harbour, on March 6th, and terminated on the 11th. The charge against him, transmitted from the Lords of the Admiralty, was, "That with a view to attack the Spanish settlements in the Rio de la Plata, for which he had no direction or authority whatever, he withdrew

withdrew from the Cape of Good Hope the whole of the naval force which had been placed under his command for the sole purpose of protecting it, thereby leaving it exposed to attack, and without the means of affording protection to the trade of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding he had received information of the enemy's ships being in the neighbourhood of the Cape, and had been apprized of a French squadron being expected at the Mauritius." The defence chiefly turned upon his conviction that the Cape was safe, and his knowledge, from frequent conferences with the last Ministry, that the possession of the Spanish colonies in that quarter was a very desirable object, joined to the supposed discretionary power vested in every commander. The sentence of the court martial was, "That the charges against him have been proved; that he is highly censurable for having withdrawn his force from the Cape and proceeded to Rio de la Plata; but that, in consideration of circumstances, the court adjudges him to be only severely reprimanded;" which was accordingly done.

The bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed without a division, March 16th.

A bill for admitting Catholics to commissions in the British army, which had been introduced into Parliament by Lord Howick, appears to have occasioned such an opposition from a certain quarter, as to threaten serious disunion in the cabinet. It has, in consequence been suffered to drop.

A Bill brought into the House of Commons by the Solicitor-general, for rendering the freehold property of persons who die insolvent, assets for the payment of their simple contract debts, which appeared to obtain the concurrence of the public, as a measure of justice and true policy, was, on a motion for the the third reading, March 18, thrown out. Its principal opposition was from the Master of the Rolls, who regarded it as a dangerous innovation on the legal system of the country.

The Slave Trade Abolition Bill, after being sent up from the Commons to the House of Lords with some amendments, obtained the final concurrence of that House, and has received the royal sanction.

From the manifest decline of influence in the ministry, the public were sufficiently prepared to expect a change in the government, how much soever such an event at this critical period might be lamented. After several days had passed in the usual uncertainty and agitation attending such a state of affairs, the discharge of the former, and the appointment of a new ministry was completed on March 25th. In this arrangement the great offices of state are filled in the following manner:

Earl of Westmoreland,	Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Portland,	First Lord of the Treasury,
Mr. Canning,	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Lord Hawkesbury,	Ditto for the Home Department,
Lord Castlereagh,	Ditto for War and Colonies,
Lord Eldon,	Lord Chancellor,
Mr. Perceval,	Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Earl of Chatham,	Master of the Ordnance,
Earl Camden,	President of the Council.
Lord Mulgrave,	First Lord of the Admiralty.

On the same day a motion, considered as hostile to the new ministry, passed the House of Commons. It was, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching that his Majesty will be pleased not to grant for life, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or any other office usually held during pleasure."

On the subsequent day, the late ministers explicitly stated to both houses of parliament the grounds of their dismission. They entered into the reasons which had induced them to propose the measure of opening posts in the navy and army to all dissenters without exception;—for it was not confined to Roman Catholics. When they found, contrary to first appearances, that the measure was highly disagreeable to his Majesty, they consented to drop it; but they were further required to give a written engagement never again to propose it to him. This they conceived to be entirely inconsistent with their duty as Ministers, and declined compliance. On the ground of this refusal alone they were dismissed,

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE principal feature in the commercial transactions of last month has been the new loan. It was contracted for early in the month by Messrs. Barnes, Ricardo and Co. representing the body of stock-brokers, on condition of receiving 70l. consols, and 70l. reduced along with 10l. 12s. 5 per cents for every 100l. in money.

The contract this year differs materially from the three last loans of 1804, 1805, and 1806. All these were taken by Sir Francis Baring, Messrs. Goldsmid, and Messrs. Robarts and Co. united, whereas, on the biddings for the present loan, each of these great parties acted separately. It is remarkable that neither of them should have obtained the loan, and that the gentlemen of the stock exchange should have outbid them all. The circumstance of their bidding separately was owing to the following causes,

1. The smallness of the loan, being only 14,200,000l.

2. The great profit made by the last loan in consequence of the negociation with France.

3. The favourable impression created by the new plan of finance.

These important considerations induced each party to covet the whole, and made the Stock Exchange bid higher for it than any of their competitors. The common opinion that vast sums of money are made by loan contractors is entirely erroneous, for no kind of speculation is more precarious. Let us briefly review the history of loans for several years back—In 1801 the loan amounted to twenty-eight millions, and came into the hands of the leaders of the monied interest, viz. Baring, Goldsmid, and Robarts. It was a profitable concern in consequence of our successes in the Baltic and in Egypt, but above all, by the unexpected signature of the preliminaries of peace with France. In 1802, the year of peace, the respectable house of Smith, Payne and Smiths, were the contractors, and from the disquietude occasioned by the violent aggressions of Bonaparte, omnium fell to eight and ten per cent discount. To this very disadvantageous bargain, succeeded another almost equally unfavourable, in 1803, when the old established house of Esdaile and Co. took the loan upon too high terms. Neither of these houses, however respectable as bankers, are looked up to as the heads of the monied interest, and the public confidence that omnium will be maintained in price, is by no means so great under these circumstances as when the loan is in more powerful hands. After the severe losses of 1802 and 1803, Messrs. Baring, Goldsmid, and Robarts were contractors for the three succeeding loans. The two first yielded a fair profit, chiefly in consequence of the strength of these parties, by which is meant their command of money and influence at the stock exchange; but the loan for 1806 became, as already mentioned, uncommonly profitable from the hopes of peace with France.

The loan for the present year is not only taken at a dear rate, but it is like those of 1802 and 1803, in the hands of men of much less power than the leaders of the monied interest. We are therefore extremely doubtful of its price being kept up. Had the stock-brokers offered a participation of their contract to Messrs. Baring, Goldsmid and Robarts, it is probable that this division would have accomplished the stability of the whole. But as they have not done this, it becomes the interest of these wealthy houses to lower the price of omnium, and it appears so, as that they are likely to prove stronger than the contractors.

The favourable impression, in regard to Lord Henry Petty's plan of finance, continues equally strong as at first; and in this opinion we decidedly participate.

When we have done justice to this part of the conduct of Lord Grenville's administration, we have mentioned the only act conducive to their popularity in the mercantile world, and their other proceedings, the West India American Intercourse Bill, the late American treaty, their disapprobation of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and their deference to the landed interest in all points where the landed and commercial interests are supposed to clash; all these circumstances have concurred to render Lord Grenville's administration extremely unpopular with

with mercantile men. Without assuming the defence of that administration, (for which this is not the proper place) it is due, in justice to them, to remind the merchants, that many of the evils with which the trading part of the community are oppressed, are the inevitable result of protracted warfare. This applies particularly to the distresses of ship-owners and ship-builders. Neutral ships are so cheap and convenient vehicles, that we must not be surprised to find them generally resorted to in the fourteenth year of war; and a decline in the extent of ship-building is the necessary consequence of diminished business on the part of ship-owners. The unexampled depression of West India produce is owing chiefly to two causes—the stoppage of export to the continent, and the excess of the importations above our consumption. The amount of the duty, heavy as it is, has probably little effect upon the market. These interesting points will be fully illustrated by the committee lately appointed on the motion of Mr. Hibbert to inquire into the state of the West India trade. We shall observe their proceedings, and lay their result as early as possible before our readers. We venture to prognosticate that no measures will afford effectual relief to the sugar market except the permission to use sugar in distilleries and breweries.

The successes of our intrepid allies, the Russians, over the French, in four successive engagements, have been most welcome news to commercial men and have essentially contributed to keep up the prices of our public funds.

The first East India and second West India fleet have sailed several weeks ago from Portsmouth, and have had very favourable winds. A large East India fleet, of fifteen sail, is daily expected, having been left, in the end of January, at St. Helena. The next arrival will be the Jamaica spring fleet.

Sir William Young, a member of parliament, and author of the West India Common-place book (a late work in 4to.) is appointed Governor of the island of Tobago, Sir Wm. wrote, many years ago, the History of Athens, and haslong been known both in the literary and commercial world. He probably owes his appointment to his intimacy with Lord Temple, but whatever may have led to it, we are assured, from the candid and beneficent spirit of his writings, that his conduct as governor will be praiseworthy. It is singular that an author of his experience and information should disfigure valuable remarks by unnatural inversions and a singular quaintness of style.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Price of Bank-Stock - - - - - -	229
3 per Cent. Consols - - - - - - -	62¼
Exchequer Bills par 2 Discount	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares for MARCH, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 880*l.* The last half yearly dividend was 20*l.*

Leeds and Liverpool, 171*l.* ex. dividend 4*l.* per Share for the half year.

Monmouthshire, 96*l.* dividing 5*l.* per share.

Grand Junction, 88*l.*

Ashton and Oldham, 100*l.*

Peak-Forest, 58*l.*

Worcester and Birmingham, 38*l.*

Ashby de la Zouche, 22*l.* to 24*l.*

Union, 22*l.* to 23*l.*

Kennet and Avon original Shares, 20*l.*

West India Dock Stock, 143*l. per cent.*

London Dock, 106*l.* to 110*l.*

East India Dock, 118*l.*

Imperial Insurance, 10*l. per cent.*

Premium—Globe, 103*l.* to 104*l.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

THE late wet and stormy weather has been succeeded by cold and drying winds with sunny intervals, which have had a universal good effect upon soils of every description, but a longer continuance of dry weather is much wanted by the cold and rough soils. Indeed, the continuance of sharp easterly winds is particularly desirable at this season, not only for the important purpose of drying and moulding the harsh and wet lands, but that we may have the cold early, and the warm weather at its proper time. According to the good old proverb, a peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom.

The agricultural reports from every part of Britain and Ireland, were never more favourable, either within memory, tradition or record. Abundance of all, superabundance of some articles of the first necessity, and the prospect equally encouraging with the actual possession: and to this may be added, not barely living, but ample prices. The wheats, although too luxuriant on the best soils, from the almost unexampled mildness of the winter, and in some parts injured by the *influenzal*, or variable state of the weather, have suffered comparatively little from vermin; and from the immense breadth sown, may produce such overflowing quantities at harvest, as to put us quite out of pain on the account of importation. The quantity of old wheats in hand, is said to be, in general, much as usual at this season, which is to say, there is no idea of want.

Every hand busy in getting in the lent corn. Beans and Pease generally finished, and the wheats rolled. Some of the forward pease cut off by the frost, have been ploughed up, and spring wheat sown upon the land: in several counties, where spring wheat is a novel article of culture, it has been sown on the wet and backward lands; this will be a risk crop, if autumnal, and not the real spring wheat seed, be sown. The average acreable quantity of wheat for England, Wales, and Scotland last year, has been stated at 2½ quarters; but in strong probability, it did not exceed 2 quarters; the sample of middling quality, fine samples very rare; yet, under such circumstances, the vast breadth of the crop produced abundance. Perhaps a superfine sample might obtain in London 90s. per quarter at this time.

Cattle crops of every description never before so large, or better preserved. The last year's Mustard crops, and seeds in general, clover excepted, plentiful in Essex, and elsewhere.

Satisfactory accounts of the fall of lambs, particularly in the West. The quantity of sheep and lambs, however, lost in the late snow storms, is far too considerable, and the continuance of such accidents, we may hope, will, under some favourable influence of the moon on men's brains, induce them to contrive and afford shelter to their suffering flocks. Lean stock dear, and not by any means so plentiful as the fat; a strong proof of good grazing. Cows cheaper, a pound or two in twenty. Horses very dear, such nags as at this season thirty years since, were well sold at 40 guineas each, now worth 100 and upwards.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The weather in the preceding month has been favourable to the operations of husbandry—the bean culture is nearly finished, and the sowing of oats and peas is in a state of great forwardness.

The frost we have had has been of infinite service to the barley tilths on strong soils, which look kind and well, and the lands in general in the fen counties never at this season looked better.

The recent cold wind we have experienced has considerably checked vegetation, and the crops of wheat and winter tares have suffered somewhat in their appearance, which a little warm weather will soon recover.

Coleseed standing for a crop looks promising and well, and but little now remains for feed. Turnips remain sound and good, the Swedish sort remarkably so, affording excellent feed.

Meadows and pastures want some warm weather, and owing to the mildness of the winter much fodder remains on hand.

Sheep

Sheep continne sound, and the fall of lambs has been considerable, attended with some casualties; in consequence of the high prices of lean stock, it is now the custom in the fens, to rear yearly many calves, which they generally do by the new and approved method of feeding them with oil cake, linseed jelly, and hay tea, mixed with the skim milk given to them, on which they thrive and do well; the fat cattle market of Saint Ives continues to be well supplied, and at reduced prices.

P. S. The late fairs have been well supplied with lean cattle, sheep, in calving heifers, and cows and calves, which are much in demand at good prices. Sows in pig are in request for the dairies.

Smithfield markets very large and well supplied. Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d. per stone, of 8lb. sinking the offal. Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. Veal 5s. to 7s. Pork 5s., 6s. 6d., 7s. House Lamb 10s. to 15s. per quarter. London Bacon 6s. 4d. Irish ditto 5s. 2d.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	77	0	67	7
Rye	47	5	37	6
Barley	37	10	32	6
Oats	26	10	23	9
Beans	43	3	38	9
Peas	47	10	38	6
Oatmeal	42	5	21	1
Bigg	—	—	27	11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dokimastes will please to excuse us from pursuing further the controversy about his pointing a line in Horace.

Feliciter is informed, that we beg to decline a discussion of the pronunciation of the learned languages, as neither novel nor interesting enough for the Athenæum. With respect to the insertion of poems in those languages, though we do not mean absolutely to exclude them, we wish to admit them only sparingly, and of peculiar merit.

We are much obliged by the transmission of the Register of the Weather from Manchester, and hope for its continuance.

Our acknowledgments are due for a number of valuable communications lately received, which shall appear in due time. Correspondents will please to observe, that the division allotted to letters and miscellaneous articles being the first in each Number, it is necessarily completed for the printer at an early period in the month.

ERRATA

in the Account of the Library of the British Museum, in our last Number.

Page 249. l. 24. for *possessor* read *possessed.*
250. l. 16. dele *as.*
251. l. 14. for *eighteenth* read *seventeenth.*
251. l. 33. for *Rashworth* read *Rushworth.*